

FILE DESCRIPTION

PHILADELPHIA FILE

SUBJECT HARRY Gold

FILE NO. 65-4307-1B

VOLUME NO. 20

SERIALS 1

to

2

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65-4307-1-P-2d

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: **85-57449** Philadelphia Field Division

2/22/54 Date

Title and Character of Case:

HARRY GOLD

ESPIONAGE - R

Retained 6/27/61 cc

Date Property Acquired:

2/1/54

Source From Which Property Acquired:

John P. M. Hamilton Subject's Attorney

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

Bulky Exhibit Room

Reason for Retention of Property and Future Information

Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Description of Property or Exhibit and

Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

1 Steno notes of Hamilton, Dec. which were made from recordings of interviews with Subject by Hamilton

*2 Envelopes & letter addressed to Harry Gold from Jerome
(Sub to J. B. G. Sub. 11/21/60) (Ret'd 12/15/60)
(see serial 1170)*

*See Page
2*

*Return 11/10/58
es
Return 5/3/63
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*Return 11/17/59
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65-4307-1-B-20

Field File #: **85-4307-1-B-20**

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June 7, 1950

(1)

Q This is June 6th, 1950. This is the third platter of the case of United States versus Harry Gold, and is taken at the Holmesburg Prison County Prison. In an interview between Mr. Gold, Mr. Ballard and myself, John Hamilton.

I am very pleased that you, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Ballard, have been appointed as my attorneys and I want to emphasize now that I want you, if possible, to be the sole attorneys to represent me until the actual termination of this case. Further I intend to follow your advice implicitly, even if in times it should conflict with any ideas that I have. In other words, I am placing myself completely in your hands.

Q Now, Mr. Gold, before we go into details of facts, I want to take up with you and with assurance in my own mind, that you know what the charges are in this case. Have you had the complaint, which was executed in New York, read to you?

A I read the complaint, that is, I read it over in Judge Mc Granery's office.

Q Well, I think, I can shorten this section of our talk by simply referring to the fact that the complaint itself is based upon Section 32 of the U.S. Code under title 50, which reads in substance in this way:

Whoever, with intent or reason to believe that it is to be used for the injury of the U.S. or to the advantage of a foreign nation, communicates, delivers or transmits, or attempts to, or aids or induces another to communicate, deliver or transmit to any foreign government or to any faction or party or military or naval force within a foreign government or to any representative, agent, employee, subject or citizen thereof either directly or indirectly any document, writing, code book, signal book, photograph, photographic negative, blueprint, plan, model, note, instrument, or parts or information relating to the national defense, shall be punished by imprisonment not more than twenty years, provided, however, that whoever should violate this definite provision, which I have just read, in time of war, shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for not more than 30 years.

*my home
no reason
take action
(a)*

Q Now, having that read to you and taking in connection with the complaint, I think that I should say to you that in all probability the indictment, when it is brought in by the grand jury, will be very similar in its nature.

Q Now, I take it, after what you told me that you know generally what that provision was from the complaint which states it, is that correct?

A I did not know of the sentence involved.

Q You did not?

A I did not realize what the sentence was.

Q Now, before I get into this matter, I saw in the newspapers that you had stated that you were going to plead guilty and in the Judge's Chambers on last Thursday, when I first saw you, I asked you and you still felt the same way and you said that you did. Now, having had this matter explained to you a little more in detail, do you have any change of heart in that connection?

✓

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No, I do not.

Then I want to take up, just for a moment, the question of the procedure as we understand it. Temporarily at least, or for the moment, your arraignment is set for next June 12, that is Monday, and, as we understand the situation, you will then be brought before Judge McGranery as the committing magistrate and Judge McGranery will ~~call~~ ^{be} supposed to take evidence as to whether there is only a probability that the crime has been committed. Ordinarily, under those circumstances, the government would put on a witness or two or prospects excerpts of your statements. Now, it is in your hands as to whether or not you want that proof to be made which is just prima facie, preliminary proof, or whether or not you are willing, which you have a right to do, or counsel for you, if you elect to, to waive that proof. Now, I do not know whether Mr. Ballard agrees with me or not, but he can say so, if he disagrees. I would think it was to your advantage to waive this proof. We will have enough unfavorable publicity before we go any further in this case; I am speaking about publicity for yourself and I do not see any reason why we should put the government to the putting on preliminary proof; they have it on your statements and there would just be another spread of newspaper publicity. What do you think about it yourself?

I believe it would be far best to waive any presentation of preliminary proof.

Do you believe that too, too?

Ballard: I do, yes.

If that is agreed, then let me go on to the next step, as I see it. The grand jury will say an indictment; I would presume that what I have been told and what I know of the case, that that indictment will probably be laid in Brooklyn. There is a provision in the U.S. Code that provides, where the indictment has been laid in one district and the defendant is in another district, and the defendant is going to plead guilty, it can be heard in the district of the arrest, or both of the U.S. District Attorneys, that is the attorney for the district where the man is held and the attorney for the district where the crime is alleged to have been committed. They can agree that the plea of guilty will be taken in the district where the man is held. I do not know whether you have any preliminary thoughts on that. I would think, speaking to you confidentially as your attorney, that whatever weight I might have in this case, it would be best put forward in this district. What do you think about it?

I believe so, too. I very much believe that it would be far better if it is at all possible, to have the case tried in this district.

Well, then we will proceed along this line. Now, another preliminary matter. You said that you were going to plead guilty. In that event and that is, of course, how I shall direct my efforts, the only question which will really be left open for us is to prove your lack of harmful intent to the U.S. Now you will remember in reading that statute to you, it said not only "attempt to injure" the U.S., but it said "to benefit a foreign power" and I think I have seen a statement of yours in the press that you did do this ^{hoping} to benefit mankind through the Soviet

June 7, 1950

Disc No. 3 (contd)

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government because of your ~~plea~~ in that connection, is that right?

That is not exactly accurate, but the idea is there.

Well, we will go into those matters in an minute. Now then, our whole efforts must be directed towards making some sort of a showing as to your intent and any other ameliorating circumstances, of which might effect the judge while fixing the sentence because you will note it is in ~~this discussion~~ *his discretion* up to 30 years.

Yes. *It will*

That will mean, I presume, the kind of life you have led, I mean, kind of your general reputation in the community, your interest in your work, your interest in your community, your interest in the country. I cannot define the whole scope of it, but there is one thing I must prepare you for: [of all] the showings that I have indicated are made after the plea of guilty is in, not before. It goes to the sentence, you understand that?

I realize that. Now, with that in mind, it is in the Judge's discretion what he will hear in that connection. He might ask to have you put on the stand and examined as to your life generally, he might be willing to take my word as an attorney and as an officer of the court as to what I found in my discussions with you and with your family and other people or he might ask us to put on outside witnesses to prove the matters I spoke of a minute ago; but, bear in mind, he also may say after the plea is entered: I do not want to hear anything in this matter and I have made up my mind as to the sentence and to the amount of the sentence and to the extent of the sentence and no one can change it and therefore our labors would have been in vain but there is nothing we can do to force the judge to listen to us although I think that there is a provision in the code about that. Yes, what is it?

Mr. Ballard, as a matter of right, before sentence is passed, you would have an opportunity to make a ~~an~~ statement to the court; beyond that, as Mr. Hamilton says, it would be within the court's discretion. Now, naturally, if we could have an opportunity to make a large statement or perhaps put on some witnesses, it would be better, but the important thing is, that, as a matter of right, the only thing that you can do is to make a statement as yourself to the sentencing judge.

I want to get this clear. In other words: if he refuses, if the judge were to refuse, to hear any witnesses that we have on my behalf, to listen to any testimony regarding my background, my work etc, I would still have the right to personally make a statement.

That is right.

That, however, does not include calling witnesses, it is just a personal ~~an~~ statement made by myself.

That is right. While Mr. Ballard is looking up this section that he is referring to, I want to suggest *to you* what is on my mind as to

our talks: I said a minute ago, that the most important thing after a plea of guilty, is the question of leniency and that is, as I tried to outline, based upon your general background. Now, I think, our talks should generally be broken down into three sections:

First, I want to talk to you at the outset about your life ⁱⁿ perspective of this offense of which you are charged, and the reason why you did it. I just want to talk about you, your family, your education, your work, leaving out all of these other matters. That would be the first section of it, and, it may be, the most important section.

Then I want to talk to you about the charges themselves and the facts that you can feel free to give me and particularly the facts that you have given the FBI, as near as you can. I know that that is quite a test and they have been after you quite a long time, and they have taken a good many statements from you.

Then, thirdly, after we have done the first two sections, I want you to explain to me — and that would not be today, but in a few days from now — your philosophy, the dogma, the way you did these things.

If you just keep those three sections in mind, I thought that today we would go on to the first section, and take whatever time is necessary, because after all I have got to fit your life in into what other peoples' conceptions are of it, and talk to your brother, your father, I want to talk to your employers and probably a great many other people along that line.

Now, I do not think that there is anything else that I need to say that is preparatory to our conversations.

PART 4 - U. S. V. Gold

(5)

Mr. Hamilton ✓ Gus, would you get the statute you wanted to refer to in regard to the rights of the defendant?

Mr. Ballard ✓ I am speaking of Rule 32 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. 32(A) reads as follows: "Sentence shall be imposed without unreasonable delay. Pending sentence the Court may commit the defendant or continue or add to the bail. Before imposing sentence the Court shall afford the defendant an opportunity to make a statement in his own behalf and to present any information in mitigation of punishment." There are some provisions following about the report of the probation services of the Court which are aimed at defendants who have had criminal records. They do not have applicability in this case.

Mr. Hamilton ✓ Now let me ask you. You said "to make a statement in his own behalf and present any information." Are there any cases on that, on what the words "present any information" mean.

Mr. Ballard ✓ I shall have to look into that.

Mr. Hamilton ✓ All right, we will look that one up in the third.

How, Harry, what I want to do. If you will just start out in your own way and tell me about your life and we will later pose questions and when we hear it read back to us, then the next time we come out we will try to clear up any matters that we don't know. And I want you to start away back. Make your time and pay no attention to this machine.

Mr. Gold ✓ The earliest memory is of being in the park in Chicago on a very hot day and of being uncomfortable. The next memory is that of crying in a rather rickety old house in Chicago because my mother was going to work. I don't remember my father at that time.

Mr. Hamilton ✓ Do you have any recollection of coming to this country?



Mr. Gold: I have no recollection of coming to this country.

Mr. Hamilton: Do you know how old you were when you did come to this country?

Mr. Gold: I was approximately four years old, not quite five.

Mr. Hamilton: When did your parents come to this country?

Mr. Gold: In July or August of 1914.

Mr. Hamilton: And who made up your family at that time?

Mr. Gold: The family consisted of my father, my mother and myself.

Mr. Hamilton: Do you know where your father was born?

Mr. Gold: My father was born in Russia, in the Ukraine.

Mr. Hamilton: I think you told us near the city of Kiev. Is that right?

Mr. Gold: I believe that is right.

Mr. Hamilton: You have no recollection of Russia whatsoever?

Mr. Gold: None whatever. I was never in Russia.

Mr. Hamilton: At your no doubt you were talking, is that right?

Mr. Gold: Yes.

Mr. Hamilton: You were talking Russian I presume.

Mr. Gold: No. I believe that I spoke Swiss.

Mr. Hamilton: Swiss. Can you account for that?

Mr. Gold: It was because the children with whom I played in Switzerland spoke Swiss. I was born in Switzerland.

Mr. Hamilton: Oh! You were born in Switzerland.

Mr. Gold: Yes.

Mr. Hamilton: Were you ever in Russia in your life?

Mr. Gold: Never.

Mr. Hamilton: How did your father and mother happen to be in Switzerland at the time you were born? Do you know?

Mr. Gold: My mother had studied mechanical dentistry in Paris and

and when she ran out of money she came to Switzerland to work. I believe in a tobacco factory.

Mr. Hamilton: Was your mother French?

Mr. Gold: No, my mother was Russian.

Mr. Hamilton: Your father and mother were both Jewish, were they?

Mr. Gold: Yes.

Mr. Hamilton: And did they come out because of persecution of any kind, or just because your father thought he would better himself? Do you know?

Mr. Gold: My mother came out because of persecution and in an effort to obtain some professional training which was very difficult to get in Russia. My father came to the United States I believe both, rather to Switzerland, because of persecution and also in an effort to obtain some education which was barred to him.

Mr. Hamilton: Was that barred to him because of his race, his religion?

Mr. Gold: It was barred to him because of his religion.

Mr. Hamilton: Now we are going to interrupt you and do not pay any attention to this machine. Now, you were saying about your recollection in Chicago. Do you know whether your father and mother had been elsewhere in this country before they went to Chicago?

Mr. Gold: It is possible, although I am not sure, whether we may have gone to Little Rock, Arkansas where we have relatives.

Mr. Hamilton: Oh, you do have relatives in Little Rock. Or did you go there at that time?

Mr. Gold: At that time. I believe so. My father can confirm that. I have just a bit of vague memory.

Mr. Hamilton: Now you go right ahead with those recollections, although we will interrupt you from time to time.



Mr. Gold The next memory is reading riding from Chicago to Philadelphia by train and I believe there was a Mexican on the train who made advances to my mother. I seem to recall that incident somehow. My mother talking to the train conductor to get him to desist. The next memory is after that where living in South Philadelphia with a brother of my mother's.

Mr. Hamilton What was his name by the way?

Mr. Gold His name was Shama.

Mr. Hamilton How do you spell it?

Mr. Gold S-H-A-M-A

Mr. Hamilton Had he come to this country previously?

Mr. Gold Yes, he had.

Mr. Hamilton Go ahead.

Mr. Gold We lived with them for a very brief while under very crowded and uncomfortable circumstances and as soon as we could we moved into a home of our own. I believe that in the first home we didn't occupy the entire home but just occupied one floor - three rooms in a six-room row house.

Mr. Hamilton How old were you at this time?

Mr. Gold I was about five years old.

Mr. Hamilton Well now let's get that so we can fix some dates. You are how old now?

Mr. Gold This is 1915 and I believe I am probably not quite five. I was born so late in the year.

This was in the neighborhood of Sixth and Porter Streets in Philadelphia. After that we moved to the neighborhood of Second and Porter Streets in Philadelphia where we again shared a home.

Mr. Hamilton With whom at that time?

Mr. Gold With another family.

Mr. Hamilton Do you remember their names.



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Mr. Hamilton: Do you remember their names?

Mr. Gold: There name, I think, was either Polat or Palat P-A-L-A-T-E.

Mr. Hamilton: Alright, go right ahead.

Mr. Gold: We then moved to the twenty-six hundred block on Phillip Street. The street itself was actually not paved and we finally occupied an entire house of our own.

Mr. Hamilton: About when was that?

Mr. Gold: That was about 1917. Late in 1917, after my brother was born.

Mr. Hamilton: What is the date of your brother's birth, by the way?

Mr. Gold: February 10, 1917.

Mr. Hamilton: Alright, go ahead now.

Mr. Gold: Even in this house we had to take in boarders in order to keep going. My father worked as steadily as he could but even at that the income wasn't too great. We did not only take in boarders but shortly thereafter my mother began to give Hebrew lessons to children in the neighborhood. These were daily lessons that were given to groups of three or four children at a time.

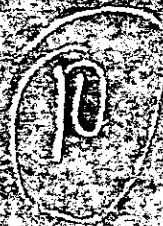
Mr. Hamilton: What kind of lessons.

Mr. Gold: They were lessons in reading Hebrew, reading the Hebrew characters and words and being taught to say the Hebrew prayers and in being taught to read Yiddish.

Mr. Hamilton: They did have a religious connotation then?

Mr. Gold: They had a definite religious - the children were. I also should mention that the children were prepared - the male children were prepared for their thirteenth year which is the occasion of Bar Mitzah, when they become of age.





Mr. Hamilton: Now I am interested in that. In the first place I want you to explain Bar Mitzah. But first, will you spell it.

Mr. Gold: It is spelled B-A-R M-I-T-Z-A-H.

Mr. Hamilton: And what does it signify?

Mr. Gold: It signifies the celebration of becoming of age of a Jewish boy, when he is able to take his place in the civil and religious community of Jews. Thank it.

Mr. Hamilton: Then it has a religious connotation and also social connotation?

Mr. Gold: That is right.

Mr. Hamilton: Alright now, go ahead. Tell me, how many boys did your mother have. I want to broaden that.

Mr. Gold: My mother at times had as, I believe, as many as 17 or 18 children and the fees that she charged were very small, but were helpful to us nevertheless. They ranged anywhere from nothing to 25¢ and 50¢ each. The lessons were given five days a week. When she already had very many pupils and found the time for housework, taking care of the children and being domestic she had even developed a faculty of being able to cook with her back turned to the children and listening to them read their lessons and at the same time detect anything that was wrong. In fact the children use to say they thought she had eyes in the back of her head because she could also detect any pushing and shoving going on.

Mr. Hamilton: Did she do this in the home?

Mr. Gold: She did this right in our own home. Usually in our own kitchen or our dining room.

Mr. Hamilton: How long a period of time did she do this? Do you remember?



Mr. Gold

Yes. My mother gave lessons up until the time, on a large scale, up until the time, until 1928, and that was when I first started to work and bring in money into that house. And then she continued to give lessons over my protests to a very much diminished group of people consisting mostly of older people who desired to learn Yiddish. In other words they would be boys and girls in their twenties, or even on occasion an older person in their thirties or forties, so that the group at this time was never more than two or three at the very most and it sometimes only consisted of one.

Mr. Hamilton

Was your mother religious in fact, or was it just a means of income to her?

Mr. Gold

It was principally a means of income to her. My mother I believe was actually a deeply religious person but the Jewish community in the United States you will find a great attempt, I believe, to what amounts to hypocrisy in that people attempt to use the synagogue for the furtherance of their personal interests. I remember once my mother pointed out to me the fact that on the Day of Atonement, the holiest day of the year, that our neighborhood grocer who was an old white bearded man was in the synagogue and beating his breast and saying "I have sinned, I have sinned, and giving his long catalogue of sins and one the Lord had blown the ram's horn to signify the end of the Day of Atonement and he opened up his grocery and continued to put his thumb on the scale. And I believe it was ~~was~~ inconsistencies like this which turned my mother away from too regular attendance at the synagogue.

Mr. Hamilton

Were you what I would paraphrase -- were you brought up in the church?

Mr. Gold

No. I was not brought up in the church.

Q This is the continuation of the interview of June 6th at the Holmesburg prison penitentiary. This is plate No. 5. Now, go ahead, Harry.

A I was formally *Bar Mitzvah*, but I never attended synagogue regularly.

Q What was the first word you used? You said you were

A I was formally *Bar Mitzvah*, which is the ceremony of admission to the community as a man.

Q Now I have got a question in that connection. They may skip me later. Do you know of any rabbi here, who might be used as a character witness?

A Yes, I do. It is the Rabbi J. Gerson Brenner.

Q J. Gerson Brenner?

A Yes.

Q What is his synagogue?

A It is in the Wynfield section of Philadelphia, which is in the neighborhood of *South*.

Q How do you spell the last name? Just so we will be sure.

A Brenner.

Q All right. Now you were telling about the activities in your household, particularly of your mother's instruction to the young Jewish boys. Do you want to go ahead in your own way?

A Did you refer to the activities in the household?

Q At anything further about your house, yes, unless you have some further

A Yes. While I did not formally attend synagogue with any regularity at all, still we were very much from the earliest time. I remember, being admonished on very many occasions, having *rod* to me was my mother did not believe in sparing the rod at all and so that the only way to live and to be able to look people into the eye and to be able to look up to God at all was to try to be as good as possible to your fellow man. My mother did this by example, *principally* and also it seems to me the very first thing that I was taught.

Q Let me ask you in this connection: Did you take ~~all~~ this religious training from your mother?

A Yes, I did.

Q And did you participate in the ceremony of the 13th?

A Yes, I did.

Q As you were 13 years, of course.

A Yes.

Q ~~old~~ When you moved to the Phillips street address?



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A I believe I was six or seven years old.

Q Did you ^{start} about that time start your education?

A She did probably from even before that.

Q In what way did she do that?

A My mother had a tremendous fund of stories to tell, of Jewish life in Russia, and of Jewish humor and a fund of religious stories taken literally from the Bible and she always used to tell those to me. She used to read to me sections of the Jewish canon which consisted of exceedingly funny stories upon the ^{spirit} of a junk man taking over a synagogue, the services in a synagogue when the rabbi was ill and these were called the ^{or} sermons of the junk dealer and they were told, they were biblical stories told the way a junk dealer looked on it and his interpretation, sometimes not quite accurate, and my mother would always straighten me out on his interpretation of the scriptures, and never, as I recall, they were ^{at all} ~~at all~~ funny at least they appeared that way to me and I can even recall some of those stories now, because they made upon me such a deep impression.

Q When you started your education, did you go to anything such as a kindergarten?

A The grammar school education here in the public schools?

Q Yes, what was your formal education, let us put it that way.

A I think I spent half a year in kindergarten, or at least several months, in kindergarten and then I went through grade school in the regular fashion, taking each grade as it came up.

Q Let us talk just now for a minute about the primary school, the grades school, when you were living at Phillips Street.

A Yes, I did.

Q Before you go into any details possibly, of your grade school, will you tell me: can you remember the names of any of your teachers who had a particular interest in you?

A There is one that will come back to me, there was a Miss ^{Allen} who chastised me: she used to carry a little thin rod, and there was an exceedingly - not exceedingly, but somewhat stout motherly woman, whose name I cannot recall at the moment, but I believe it will come back to me. And then there was a Miss Weinberg, who took an interest in me, because of my interest in English literature even at that age.

Q Was she Jewish?

A She was Jewish.

Q See, what I am getting at: I want to get all these facts, but the reason I am asking "Jewish" is not antisemitism on my part. I do not want to look at one case this way and yet I want to make a respectable showing of your life. Now, what school was it that you went to?

A It was the Sharwood Grammar School.

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Q The Sharswood grammar school. And did you take all your eight years there?

A I took all my eight years there.

Q Did you do any work while you were in grammar school?

A No, I did not. I believe I made several attempts to sell papers, but the kids were having a hard time for me, but because I was too timid.

Q What do you mean mean "the kids"?

A Well, you have to go on the run corner and wait for them to throw these bundles of papers from the truck. There was quite a circulation war on at that time between several of the Philadelphia newspapers, and you would scramble to get your few papers and they would check you off and then they would put you out on some very pretty isolated urban section to sell these papers. Well, the neighbourhood gangs were just looking for a kid by himself and they thought I was just too small and puny to handle a job of that nature.

Q By the way, how tall are you?

A I am some 5 feet 5.

Q And were you small in your youth?

A Yes, I was.

Q And slight?

A Very slight.

Q You spoke of being timid. Could you elaborate on that for a minute?

A Yes, I have never been very aggressive, and it is only in my opinion from the time that I left high school and started to work, that I realized that in order to keep yourself from being imposed upon in a tremendous way by all manners of people, that you have to put up some show of aggressiveness.

Q Now let me go back to your home life for a minute. What we talked about was primarily, of course, was your mother's association with those young children of the neighbourhood, and something of her teachings to you. What kind of a home life did you have within the family itself now: your mother, your father, your brother and yourself. Then we will want some other phases of your life.

A We have always been an extremely closely knit family. Something that caused my greatest surprise on going to work was to meet various people who came from different parts of the country, say the Midwest. I recall one man, in particular Harold Stanley, whose father was a doctor in a small town in Illinois, and Stanley was a chemist. One day I asked Harold, was he going home for his vacation and he looked rather surprised. I said, well, Harold, have you not thought about it, and he said, no, not particularly. I was thinking of going up to Canada. Now I believe that Stanley was a devoted son, that he truly loved his father and mother but there was that lack of very close affection that we had in our family.

Q What affected one in our family, affected

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I think that was particularly exemplified by the way in which we handled our money in later years.

Q Tell me about that.

A That we would do from the time when we first started work. The first pay that I had was ten dollars and I remember bringing that home with great pride; I worked in a wood-working factory and my mother kept what she thought she needed and she gave me sufficient funds for myself and for expenses for the week. She wanted to deposit all of it in a bank for me but I would not listen to it because my father was not working regularly at that time. The same thing applied to my brother and that was a pattern that was followed when my earnings were considerably more than ten dollars a week.

Q Do you mean by that that you had sort of a common pot or common fund?

A No, it was sort of a combination of a common fund and private fund. For instance, I was enabled to go to college simply because of the fact that I handed over the money to my mother. I was always I have always been too ~~generous~~ and there were many people during the years from 1928 to 1930 that I worked with who were anxious to borrow money from me. In those two years I managed to save something like 2300 or 2400 dollars.

Q In how many years?

A In two years. That was due to two things: *First* First of all that in those two years I had five days off. The hours at Penn Sugar were 12 hours a day, seven days a week. The only time that you got off at all was when the plant was shut down for cleaning out.

Q What were you doing at Penn Sugar?

A After I left the wood working factory, I went to work for the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and stayed there, with several interruptions, or leaves of absence to go to school, for a 17-year period.

Q Now we are getting off the track a little and we will get back to that. We were talking about your school. You did mention your teachers. I wanted to get, if I could, from you the name of any teacher who held your particular interest or showed particular interest in you, and you have mentioned one or two. Now I am not going to press further on that. Will you give that some thought?

A Yes, I will. Well, this is grammar school.

Q Yes, we will keep on that for a minute. Now, in the same thought: do you remember any of your boyhood friends? Can you tell me, for instance, about somebody who might testify about your timidity or that connection?

A Well, I actually was not too timid. I got into fights with other boys and I also had a very much exaggerated *(heroic?)* attitude for my life as a boy, which came as result of reading innumerable Frank *(Herman?)* stories. I remember once getting into a fight with a boy and I almost immediately hit him in the stomach, right in the solar plexus and I knocked every bit of the wind out of him and he was very quick thinking and yelled

- Q This is number 6. - Folkesburg, June 6.
Now you were about to give me the names of some boys of your
youngear class. Will you do that now and do it clearly and
distinctly; we may want to use these.
- A Yes: Abe or Is. BRAN; Israel Sam. LIBERMAN; Deany BUSSICK;
Frank WASSNER; Leon COLTMAN.
- Q Do you know whether any of these men are still living in Phila-
delphia?
- A All of them are still living in Philadelphia.
- Q Do you know whether any of them holds positions of responsibility
at the moment?
- A The one who holds the most responsible position since he operates
a shop of his own, a small hard rubber plant, is Leon Colman.
- Q And do you have any reason to know what the attitude of any of
these men would be toward you at the moment?
- A I do not mean in connection with this offense.
- Q All of these men are exceedingly friendly toward me; the only
reason they will have for any attitude of dislike at all would
be that I have neglected them shamefully over the past five or
six years.
- Q Is Colman Jewish or Christian?
- A Colman is Jewish.
- Q Are all of the names you gave me Jewish?
- A All of those names are Jewish.
- Q Can you give me the names of any Christians?
- A Yes, the man with whom I have been and whom I regarded to a
certain extent as my best friend and with whom I worked intimately
for over seventeen years at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and who
up to the time that this occurred, was the man who was closest to
me, but who knew nothing whatsoever of these activities, was the
man by the name of MORRALL; his initials are L. Dougherty.
- Q This acquaintance does not go back to the school days?
- A No, it does not, it begins at the Pennsylvania Sugar in 1929.
- Q You say you finished the grade school, what kinds of marks did
you have, generally, during the years?
- A I have had very good grades, I believe, in grammar school,
very high grades.

Q Now is there anything that you can add with regard to this grammar school period, either in your home or in school?

A Yes, I was always very much interested by poetry, even in grammar school and on one occasion I recited poetry before the assembly in grammar school and I took a merolless riding from the boys afterwards and got into a couple of fights and I refused to listen to any of the teachers' intrigues to recite any more poetry. The boys regarded it as a very classified business.

Q I think you started to tell me about one of those teachers, who had a particular interest in you because of your interest in turn in literature and poetry, who was that?

A There were two actually; one was a staff woman, who was not Jewish, whose name I cannot recall, she taught music as one of her extra activities at the Shagwood grammar school.

Q What is as a school teacher or after hours?

A I was a school teacher; she had part of the music instruction in the grammar school in those years.

Q Now, then, do you have anything about this particular period?

A I was wondering if perhaps you could provide us with a description of the Philips Street home, what kind of house it was, how it was furnished, what was the neighborhood?

A Yes, the home was a row home and may be described as being very small; inside it was an extremely poor construction throughout; the floors were a very poor grade of wood and work and the slats in the walls were extremely poor quality so that the plaster fell off because there were not enough slats. Also we were very close to the city dump; it was just across the street, as a matter of fact, and there was also a railroad which ran on on Oregon avenue at that time and, whenever the trains went through the house would rattle, whenever also the boys in the neighborhood made a habit of tearing and getting rides on the boxcars when they went through trying to open them up and to steal whatever they could and the railroad detectives often shoved them off and on a couple of occasions there were very severe injuries and amputations of limbs. I remember seeing one boy coming down the street with the fingers of his hand off.

Q Now you raised a point which I would like to clear up once and for all, aside from minor scrapes that any lad might have, were you ever in trouble of any kind before this charge was filed?

A No, I was never in the slightest trouble whatsoever; the only time that I can remember having been in the police station was to have a dog license.



Q You did appear at a grand jury investigation, didn't you?

A Oh, yes, I am sorry, I was referring to this period only; I intended to go into that grand jury investigation fully.

Q Yes, we will get to that in the second phase of our talks, but we must not forget it.

Q Now I want to ask you, to the best of your recollection,

do you not know, I may talk to your father about that; what would you say the family income was in those grammar school days, do you know?

A I can make an estimate which might be fairly accurate; I would say that during the grammar school days, that my father probably on the average, throughout the entire year, never made much more than 18 dollars a week.

Q And your mother supplemented it in a very minor manner?

A My mother supplemented it to the extent of possibly 7 or 8 dollars a week.

Q Of course, your brother was an infant then?

A My brother was a little boy.

Q So that probably altogether the family income would probably be in the neighborhood of 24 - 25 dollars a week?

A That is correct. It might in some years have even been less, because there were expensive lay-offs at the RCA Victor.

Q During this boyhood period, did you have any childhood diseases that occasioned the use of a doctor, that you remember of?

A We had a family doctor, he is now dead, doctor Selakovitch.

Q Now while we are on this, did you have any social relationship with this family?

A No, he was a Jew, he became estranged from his family because he would not charge high fees, he would not charge fees.

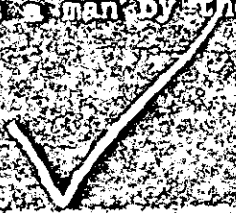
Q When there is nothing that we could follow up that line.

A No, there is not.

Q Which we keep on that line for a minute.

Q Later in life, did you have another family doctor?

A The family doctor that I had for the longest period of time, for one period of time, was a man by the name of Saltzman.



(19)

Disc No. 5

Q And do you know whether he is still practicing?

A I believe he is, probably in South Philadelphia, but he may not live there, and he is an ear, nose and throat specialist.

Q Why did you have an ear, nose and throat specialist?

A I was pretty sick during a good deal of that time.

Q What time are you talking about?

A We are speaking of my late grammar school days years.

Q Go ahead.

A And through a good deal of my high school, and I used to come down with some pretty bad colds regularly in the course of the winter.

Q And was it Saltzman who treated you on those occasions?

A He was not a specialist in those days, but he seemed to know about those things.

Q What was his first name?

A I do not know, honestly.

Q Can you give us the whereabouts of his office either now or then?

A At that time it was in the vicinity of 6th and Snyder streets.

Q But you don't know where he is now?

A I do not know where he is now.

Q How long has it since you have seen doctor Saltzman?

A I have not seen doctor Saltzman since about 1936.

Q Have you had an occasion to see a doctor since then?

A Yes, I have very regularly from 1940 up until a year ago or two years ago, when I returned from New York. I went to one doctor very regularly with the exception of the time that he was in the service and that was a doctor P. J. LEVITT.

Q Is he practicing here?

A Yes, in the neighborhood of D street and Brockland avenue, I believe.

Q What was the occasion of your going to him?



When I returned from Cincinnati I was extremely overweight and also back in about 1935 or 1936 I had been refused a 1000 dollars insurance because of hypertension when I was still very young, only about 25 or 26 and so I went to LEVITT and he attempted to treat both my overweight condition and the hypertension. I succeeded in losing about 65 lbs but nothing ever happened to my hypertension; if anything, it went up.

Q: When you spoke of hypertension, your brother spoke of high blood pressure?

A: That is right; that is ^{the} exact medical term for it.

Q: Was your relationship with doctor Levitt such that we should follow it up as to whether or not he could be a character witness?

A: Yes, I believe it could be. He might be a character witness; he knew me very intimately and well.

Q: Did you discuss matters with him over and above your physical condition?

A: The one thing that we discussed above my physical condition was my anxiety regarding my mother.

Q: She was under treatment by him at that time?

A: Yes, she was.

Q: Did your father ever go for treatment to him, if you know?

A: No, he did not.

Q: Do you know whether your brother ever used him?

A: I believe my brother may have used him for a brief period although my brother had never been ill to any extent what~~ever~~ and neither has my father.

Q: Have you had any illness other than this hypertension you spoke of?

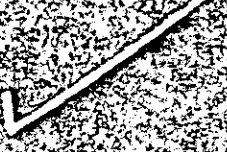
A: That is the only illness I am aware of. That is the only illness for which I was turned down by the draft board.

Q: Yes, I want to go into that in full a little later. Now let us go back to where we were.

You had finished grammar school. Did you immediately go on from grammar school to high school?

A: Yes, I did.

Q: What high school did you go into?



A I went to the South Philadelphia high school.

Q And did you finish there?

A Yes, I did.

Q Without any other high school intervening?

A Without any other high school intervening.

Q Did you have to work at that time to put yourself through school?

A I made several efforts to obtain work, I believe, I remember now, that I was an usher at the Dempsey - Tunney fight in 1926.

Q I heard that fight; it was the night of rain, wasn't it?

A That was the night of the great rain.

Q I heard that fight in Topeka, Kansas, and it was the first national broadcast I ever heard. I was listening with a crystal set on the floor with a fellow named Southwick. We had the first set I ever saw.

Q Now, have you got any distinct recollection of your high school days, it would be helpful to us.

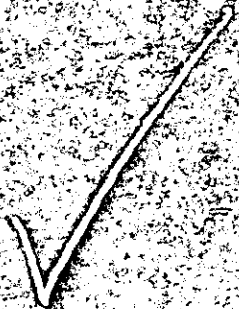
A Yes, I was always fanatically interested in sports.

Q As a participant?

A Well, I tried to be a participant, but I was much too slight; the boys laughed at me; they would not give me a chance; they would not even let me to put...

Q Well now, I tell you, we will get to that on the next matter.

(end of disc Nr. 6)



Mr. Hamilton: This is platter 7 at Holmesburg, June 6th.

Now you were telling me about your interest in athletics. Now will you finish that up, then we will take up the matter on which you made a note.

Mr. Gold:

Possibly as a result of reading the many Frank Merriwell stories and those by Ralph Henry Barber, I became very much interested in athletics. I primarily want to play and be a great hero, I think, as every boy does, but I was unable to do so because I was extremely puny at that time - actually undersized. And any attempt that I made to go out for any of the teams, such as basketball team or the football team were just laughed at. In fact once I engaged in the scrimmage with the fourth team, the fourth football team that is at the high school, and on the very first play I received what amounted to a dislocated hip which put me in bed for almost two weeks. It was exceedingly painful.

Mr. Hamilton:

Now you did make a note while we were changing this platter. Do you want to go into that before we forget it?

Mr. Gold:

Yes. In the last year of grammar school, or the last two years rather, of grammar school, the last two summers I went to camp for undernourished children. This is the Green Lane Camp operated by the University of Pennsylvania. I believe the Christian Association of the University of Pennsylvania. This was a non-sectarian camp - free camp, that was open to poor children all over the city who were in need of either fresh air and sunshine or more adequate food and I had two very enjoyable periods there. I think both of them - one was for ten days and I believe the other was for two full weeks.

Mr. Hamilton:

Were there two sessions did you say?

Mr. Gold:

Yes, two summers.

Mr. Hamilton:

You don't happen to remember those summers by dates do you?

Mr. Gold:

Yes. I believe they were the summers of 1923 and 1924.

Mr. Hamilton: Tell me in that connection, do you recall who was superintendent of the camp, or did you have any proctor or do they call them counselors?

Mr. Gold: The name of the man who was superintendent... just escapes me at the moment, but the counselors were taken principally from the various athletic teams at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hamilton: Did you form any friendships among the staff or with the boys that you can recall at the moment that would be helpful?

Mr. Gold: Well, there was a little Irish boy with eyes like a saint, long lashes, who could fight like the devil. I cannot remember his name. He gave me an awful beating with the boxing gloves but the Captain of the Grays Ferry District - unfortunately I cannot remember his name.

Mr. Hamilton: Can you remember the names of any of these counselors or boys who run the athletic teams at the university, which I think is most important if you can. Were there any national figures, athletic men who have been on all-American football teams who might be encouraged to memory.

Mr. Gold: No. The members of the athletic teams ran to the minor sports such as track, soccer and possibly basketball. That is the sports which could be most useful in a summer camp composed of small boys.

Mr. Hamilton: I see. Well, is there anything else you want to add on that matter.

Mr. Gold: No, except that I picked up a case of poison ivy. I fell face first into a bush of it; and I gained about seven or eight pounds on each occasion. The first time my mother wasn't sure whether it was due to the poison ivy or my actually having put on weight. I did, however, learn one thing and that was I acquired a tremendous appetite. I was never so hungry in my life as I was at camp and they use to have spinach regularly and I was apparently the only one who liked it so the boys would pass their plates along and it would be piled on two or three big plates in front of me while I devoured every scrap of the stuff.

Mr. Hamilton: Now tell me. We were in the highschool period when you thought of this camp experience. Let's go back to the highschool again. You told me only about athletics. Tell me something about your studies and your relations with your teachers if you can.

Mr. Gold: I always got along very well with my teachers.

Mr. Hamilton: Are there any you who come to your mind?

Mr. Gold: Yes. There was a Dr. Slade in the English Department.

Mr. Hamilton: Slade?

Mr. Gold: S-L-A-D-E or S-L-A-D-D-E-N

He was - I recall him because I believe he was badly crippled to a certain extent, possibly by polio. There was also a Dr. Boice whom I am sure will recall me. He taught me Latin for many years.
B-O-I-C-E.

Mr. Hamilton: Now, who was the Principal in those years? Do you remember?

Mr. Gold: Yes, the Principal was a man by the name of Lemuel... I can't think of his last name.

Mr. Hamilton: We will probably get that in time. Later you developed a scientific interest. Did you have that interest in your school days?

Mr. Gold: I believe I had that interest even before I went to high school.

Mr. Hamilton: Did you take in high school the elementary courses in physics and chemistry or anything of that sort? What did you take?

Mr. Gold: I took courses in physics and in chemistry.

Mr. Hamilton: Again - how were your grades during your high school years.

Mr. Gold: My grades were very excellent. I believe that I wound up third in a class of about 160 boys over a four-year average.

Mr. Hamilton: By the way, what were the exact years you were in high school?

Mr. Gold: The exact years in high school were from February of 1925 until August of 1928. However, I did not officially receive my diploma until the February graduation period. I finished in three and one-half years by going to summer school.

Mr. Hamilton: Now during this period of your education - this high school period - did you work at that time - in order to get yourself through school?

Mr. Gold: The only attempts that I made were sporadic and I was always rebuffed to such an extent that I developed a fear and I would often give vent to these fears in front of my father and mother and the fear was that I would not be able to get work after I had finished high school.

Mr. Hamilton: What kind of jobs did you try to get?

Mr. Gold: I tried to get jobs selling newspapers. I also went in up to the department stores during the summer time. I used to go up - I remember the first few weeks of summer vacations were always devoted to a daily search through all the small stores and shops on Arch Street, Market Street and Chestnut Street for an errand boy's job.

Mr. Hamilton: Do you have any idea why you didn't get any jobs?

Mr. Gold: I don't think I was aggressive enough to get jobs. I probably came in asking for a job in a very timid fashion.

Mr. Hamilton: Did those efforts continue throughout your four years?

Mr. Gold: They continued throughout every one of the four years.

Mr. Hamilton: Well, did you get any jobs at all?

Mr. Gold: No, I didn't.

Mr. Hamilton: What did you do in the summer of your high school years?

Mr. Gold: The first interval of a few weeks were devoted to looking for work, then I would give it up and simply go to the swimming pool and mostly do a great deal of reading. Two of the summers, however, were devoted to going to summer school.

Mr. Hamilton: You went to summer school. Where? Was the high school? And you say that as the result of going to summer school you made up one-half year of the regular work.

Mr. Gold: That's right.

Mr. Hamilton: And then finished high school in three and one-half years?

Mr. Gold: That's right.

Mr. Hamilton: Your brother and your father mentioned the fact that during your school work, but I don't know what period, you often helped others with the result that you had to work late at night yourself. Can you tell me something of that?

Mr. Gold: I remember now. I think from the time I was in grammar school up until actually just before I was apprehended, I had a regular policy of tutoring people. Almost invariably for free, who were in need of scholastic help. That even consisted of going to such extremes as writing compositions for boys in grammar school which they would then submit as their own and it even went to the extreme of not only writing compositions but writing three or four separate compositions for other boys and at the end of that time being completely out of material for one of my own. When I would stay up the rest of the night and try to whip up something respectable to give for myself.

Mr. Hamilton: Did you continue that throughout high school?

Mr. Gold: I not only continued it throughout high school, I continued it throughout college and I continued it even after I left college. There is a man at the Philadelphia General Hospital by the name of Anthony Buastella who is in charge of the solution room.

Mr. Hamilton: Now lets get a that name. Anthony, what?

Mr. Gold: Martin Anthony Buastella

Mr. Hamilton: Spell it.

Mr. Gold: B-U-A-S-T-E-L-L-A

Mr. Hamilton: And where is he located?

Mr. Gold: He is in charge of the solution room, the room where they make intravenous colutions for use in the hospital.

Mr. Hamilton: Now what hospital is that?

Mr. Gold: That is the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Mr. Hamilton: Is that the same number that you gave me with regard to the doctor and this laboratory worker the other day? Do you know where this man Buastella lives?

Mr. Gold: It is somewhere in the neighborhood of Temple University because he goes to Temple at night.

Mr. Hamilton: Now you were going to tell me something about him.

Mr. Gold: He had been taking courses in chemistry and I had been tutoring him quite regularly. He is quite capable but to a certain extent he seemed to have difficulty in getting basic principles and and that's what I hammered away at. The material was presented to him at Temple in a way too rapid fire fashion for him to grasp it all at once and I was by slowing it down and simplifying basic principles and doing any number of type problems for him he was able to obtain very excellent grades somewhere in the neighborhood of 96 and 100.

Mr. Hamilton: Tell me this. Did you ever take any compensation from these people you helped?

Mr. Gold: The only person from whom I ever took any compensation whatever and that was forced upon me was from Dr. Gustave I. Reich's step-son, Charles Long.

Mr. Hamilton: Now tell me about the doctor and Mr. Long.

Mr. Gold: Dr. Reich.

Mr. Hamilton: How do you say spell it?

Mr. Gold: R-E-I-C-H

Mr. Hamilton: Where is he located?

Mr. Gold: He has an office at 1421 Walnut Street.

Mr. Hamilton: Is he still in the city? Do you know?

Mr. Gold: Yes he is.

Mr. Hamilton: All right, now go on. What is his stepson's name?

Mr. Gold: His stepson's name is Charles Long. H-O-N-G.

Mr. Hamilton: What does he do now?

Mr. Gold: He is, I believe, a mechanical engineer.

Mr. Hamilton: In this city?

Mr. Gold: In this city. He is possibly working for a
his stepfather.

Mr. Hamilton: All right, will you go ahead then and tell about
Dr. Reich and Mr. Long.

Mr. Gold: Yes. This was in the period before Dr. Reich
married Mrs. Long and it was through Dr. Reich
who mentioned to me that this boy needed help
in tutoring that I met Mrs. Long and then, of
course, Charles. He had been hit on the head
while attending West Philadelphia High School
in a game and was severely injured.

Mr. Hamilton: Well, we will continue this episode on the next
platter.

Disc No. 28

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Q This is platter B. Holmesburg, June 6. Here you were talking about a Doctor Rich and his stepson and your tutoring. Will you go on with your story any way you want to?

A Yes, Charles had been injured, I believe, kicked in the head and very severely injured, while he was a student in West Philadelphia high school. His mother took him out of school and took him on a long cruise after he recovered, but she was always very much concerned with the effect that the blow may have affected his mental powers, and naturally Charles did not need very much in the way of tutoring because he was a very bright boy, but I did tutor him throughout an entire summer to enable him to enter Lehigh University.

Q Now let's get the date on that.

A The date, I believe, was 1943, the summer of 1943.

Q What did you tutor him in?

A I tutored him in chemistry, I tutored him in English, I tutored him in mathematics.

Q Did you get a compensation for this?

A Yes, I believe, I received over about 50 dollars for it.

Q For the whole summer's work?

A For the whole summer's work. It may have been 75.

Q How did they happen to come to you?

A Dr. Elton was the chief chemist and the research director at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and while we were always fairly close and he asked me, she knew of the various people throughout the sugar refinery whom I tutored, such people as William MURPHY, Ted GORMLEY, Walter RERIE, Carter HOODLESS;

Q When we finished about a few minutes ago to have lunch, you were speaking about the man whom you would help by tutoring and gave me a list. Are there any other names that you would like to add to your list?

A Yes; one is Carter HOODLESS and the final one is Morrell E. DOUGHERTY.

Q You have given us that name before; was that in connection with the same matter?

A No, I gave you his name as a close personal friend of mine.

Q Before we go on with the Rich matter, can you give me anything as to the whereabouts of these men and their occupations?

A Yes; Murphy, Gormley and Rehle are still employed at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company or subsidiaries. W.S. Decker is the Philadelphia area representative for the Adheson Color Corporation. His office is in the Land Title Building, room 1423, I believe.

Q Now let B go on with the facts in connection with Dr. Reich's stepson. I think I had asked you how they happened to know you and that they could avail themselves of your services, and you were just explaining your relationship with Dr. Reich. Will you go on with that?

A Yes, Dr. Reich knew that I very frequently helped to tutor people throughout the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and others with whom I was acquainted, and when Mrs. Long desired to have someone to prepare her son for college entrance, I probably came into his mind. I was employed with Dr. Reich and worked for the greater part of the 17 years period directly under Dr. Reich in the laboratories of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and its subsidiaries. We became very good friends. He was the one who first in 1930 urged me to leave work and to go to school while I was still young and before anything could happen that could divert me from that aim.

Q When did you first know Dr. Reich?

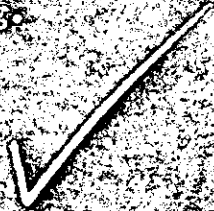
A Dr. Reich was my first employer at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company in January of 1929.

Q Now I do not want to go on with the employment at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, but will you make a note so that we would not forget and we would get back to it in time. What I wanted developed now is the extent of your tutoring with this boy and anything else you may have to say about this matter of helping other people in connection with their work and with their studies.

A With Charles Long I usually had the tutoring at his home, which was, I believe, 4420 or 4421 Sanson Street, and in the evenings after I finished work Mrs. Long would have him sent to my home, but there was a considerable distance out of the way and it always some fashion or another seemed to bend over backwards and go to extremes to even visit these people's homes to do my tutoring, which might have seemed as a rather ridiculous thing to do, since it naturally they were, one might say, consider, indebted to me.

Q Now what do you mean by that? Did you mean that you would not go there socially?

A No, what I mean is that it would have been far more inconvenient to say, well, come up to my house, instead of having a long ride to the person's home whom I was tutoring.



Q Did you always do that after hours?

A I always did this after hours. We never had any tutoring whatever during working hours. I was extremely careful about that.

Q Did you receive any pay from any of these people you have mentioned except this one instance of Dr. Reich?

A The only person from whom I received pay at all was Charles Long, which reminds me that there was also another person with whom I was tutoring who was Frank LAISKI, Jr., who was a box brother of a friend of mine; a schoolmate of mine, at Drexel Institute, evening school.

Q You know his address?

A I do not know it.

Q In connection with this matter of tutoring, do you have no other names available at the moment?

A There are none that I can think of now.

Q Well, that is all right. Now we have gone far afield again. We were back at your high school days when we brought up this matter of tutoring; you finished high school, I think you told me, in February of what year?

A Officially in February of 1929, ~~but I actually finished~~ actually I finished high school in August 1928 and went to work almost immediately.

Q Where did you first go to work?

A I worked for a firm called "Ditt Crafters", who were a woodworking firm, who made especially ships' models.

Q Are they still in existence?

A No, they are not.

Q Who did you work for in that firm?

A I worked for an old man who owned the firm and has two sons.

Q Was this in Philadelphia?

A That was in Philadelphia, in the vicinity of Front and Market streets, I believe.

Q When did you go to work with that firm?

A This was in late August 1928.

Q Immediately after your finishing your school work?

A A few weeks after I finished school.

Q What type of work did you do there?

A I did wood working. I worked on a sanding machine, I assembled various ships' models, glued them together and did a small amount of work with wood chisels, carving chisels etc.

Q Tell me in that connection, did you remember this old man's name?

A Yes, my father would remember his name, because he was a friend of my father.

Q I see. How long did you work there?

A I worked for him until the end of December 1928.

Q And then what did you do?

A And then I obtained a job with the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

Q Doing what?

A Working in a laboratory as a laboratory assistant.

Q Going back for just a minute to the ship model business, what did you get paid during those days?

A My salary at that time was ten dollars per week, for ten hours a day, seven days a week, from 7 to 5 - from 7 to 5.30, I believe.

Q Seven days a week?

A Six days a week.

Q Now let us correct: In December 1928 you went to the Pennsylvania Lumber Company?

A The Pennsylvania Sugar Company, yes; I obtained this job through the employment service of the Philadelphia Board of Education.

Q What did you get paid when you went there?

A The salary was rather fabulous compared with the salary that I made with the Curt Crafters. It was 40 cents an hour, for 7 days a week, for 12 hours a day, that is 4 dollars and 80 cts per day and times 7 is 33.60 dollars.

Q Now tell me, were you required by the job to work 7 days a week?

A Yes, I was. The refinery during that period worked 12 hours a day, 7 days a week and it was just a skeleton crew in the lab, just a maintenance crew. Only

Q You say just a maintenance crew?

A We had to keep the routine work going.

Q And how did you describe your particular position?

A I was a laboratory assistant. This began with cleaning up spoons on the very first day that I was there and continued on to the point where I was trained to take care of a shift by myself, to do all of the routine work in connection with the operation of the sugar refinery by myself on the 12 hour shift.

Q What did that constitute, that is the work was that simply of a sampling and laboratory findings with regard to the products that were going through?

A That is exactly it.

Q It was not the research then?

A No, it was not research.

Q How long did you hold that particular job that you had when you first went there?

A I held that job until July of the following year, July of 1929.

Q And then what happened?

A And then I was put on a variety of jobs by Dr. Reich, of a slightly higher caliber, which included a 15 - some of the people whom he had hired by that time, to begin the direction of a research staff.

Q Was your pay increased?

A My pay was not increased. One thing I did recall, however, that just about that time the hours were changed from 12 hours a day to 10 a day and the pay was increased proportionally to 48 cents an hour.

Q Still 7 days a week?

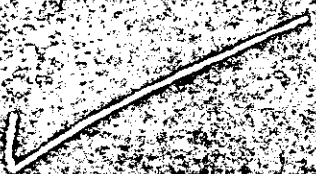
A Yes.

Q How long did you hold that classification?

A I held that classification until September of 1930.

Q And then what happened?

A And then



Disc No. 8

A And then I had by this time saved approximately 23 or 2400 dollars and I entered the University of Pennsylvania.

Q Now, wait a minute; that is 23 or 2400 dollars in less than 2 years?

A What is right.

Q How were you able to save that much on that salary?

A This was principally due to the fact that I simply had no time whatever to go out.

Q You could not spend it?

A I could not spend it even had I desired to, and, secondly, my mother, wherever she possibly could, put as much away as possible.

Q All right, we have to go to that on the next platter.

(end of disc No. 8)

Mr. Hamilton: This is platter 9, Holmesburg, June 6, 1950

telling

How you were/about working overtime when we finished the other platter.

Mr. Gold: Yes, the job I had at aiding the various research workers at Pennsylvania Sugar frequently required overtime. And as a result and since I was being paid by the hour my salary frequently rose to--well about \$40.00 a week for many weeks during this period.

Mr. Hamilton: Now when you speak of overtime, do you mean more than 25 hours a day and more than 7 days a week?

Mr. Gold: I mean more than 10 hours a day.

Mr. Hamilton: Well, in July--at that time there was a change in rating or a change in the pay scale of the lab by means of which Dr. Reich arranged that we were to get 48¢ an hour instead of 40¢ and we were to get to work only 10 hours a day so that the total pay remained the same.

Mr. Hamilton: Now Mr. Ballard has a question or two that he wants to pick up on some matter we have talked about previously.

Mr. Gold: Yes.

Mr. Ballard: Going back to the summer camp run by the U. of P. which you attended the last two years at Grammer school. How did you come to go there?

Mr. Gold: I believe that we were getting enough to eat but I was definitely undernourished. I remember that very clearly and I was selected. It is quite possible, however, that we didn't have enough to eat. And I was selected by the officials of the Grammer school who had instructions to select those whom they thought most needed summer camp.

Mr. Ballard: I see. You spoke of the fact that during your days at high school you were unable to get work in the summer.

Mr. Gold: That's right.

Mr. Ballard: What did your family feel about that?

Mr. Gold: My father and mother both told me not to worry

about it; that sooner or later I would go to work, in fact in due time I would get good and sick of it.

Mr. Ballard: That's all I have.

Mr. Hamilton: Well now, is there anything further that we should develop with regard to this tutoring episode before we get to the University of Pennsylvania. I just want to be sure we have covered that, at least for the time being.

Mr. Gold: I believe we have with possibly one exception that should be brought out and that concerns the fact that these tutoring episodes were usually of extremely long duration. In other words, it was not just a matter of occasionally spending an hour or two with a boy, but that it was thorough and regular, every week, possibly several days a week and I put in a good deal of time on each occasion. It wasn't a hit or miss business. I figured that as long as I was tutoring them I might as well try to get them through. There was no point in just making a pass at it.

Mr. Hamilton: Now tell me - I want to go into one more phase of this tutoring matter. Were all of these men and boys tutored in their own homes.

Mr. Gold: All of these men and boys were tutored in their own homes.

Mr. Hamilton: Aside from the hours there in tutoring them, did you have a social over and above the tutoring with any of them.

Mr. Gold: Yes, I felt very friendly towards all of them. They were to a certain extent co-workers of mine.

Mr. Hamilton: Which of these men would you say that you saw socially as well as in a tutoring way.

Mr. Gold: Ed Gournley, Carter Goodness and M.E. Dougherty.

Mr. Hamilton: Well, were they married men?

Mr. Gold: Gournley was not married at that time. Dougherty was, Carter Goodness was.

Mr. Hamilton: Did you go to the theater or baseball games or have dinner at their homes or anything of that sort?

Mr. Gold I had dinner several times at Courmley's home. At his mother's home in Kensington District of Phila.

Mr. Hamilton Do you know his mother's name.

Mr. Gold Well, I can't recall, except that he was, I believe, the Democratic Committeewoman for that area.

Mr. Hamilton I see, well along the same line, what about the Reich's, did you see them socially?

Mr. Gold No. I made it a point never to see the Reich's socially because Dr. Reich was my employer and I thought that it would be a better thing not to try to mix up the two relationships.

Mr. Hamilton Did you get to know Mrs. Reich at all?

Mr. Gold Yes. I got to know Mrs. Reich but at that time she was not yet Mrs. Reich.

Mr. Hamilton What was her name prior to that?

Mr. Gold Mrs. Long.

Mr. Hamilton Oh, yes. Of course. Well now, you stated that you had saved up \$2300 or \$2400. That was when? In the Fall of '30?

Mr. Gold Fall of '30.

Mr. Hamilton And what did you do then?

Mr. Gold I entered the University of Pennsylvania in the under-graduate courses of chemistry.

Mr. Hamilton Had anybody advised you to pursue your studies?

Mr. Gold Dr. Reich had.

Mr. Hamilton Did you matriculate then?

Mr. Gold Yes, I did.

Mr. Hamilton And were you living at home all of this time?

Mr. Gold Yes, I did.

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Mr. Hamilton: And are we still at the Phillips Street address?

Mr. Gold: Yes, we are still living in the 2600 block on Phillips Street.

Mr. Hamilton: What courses did you take at the University of Pennsylvania in your first year, if you remember?

Mr. Gold: Yes. I took courses in elementary chemistry, elementary and organic; courses in qualitative inorganic chemistry, courses in German, in English literature and in solid geometry, trigonometry and calculus.

Mr. Hamilton: Let's take a big step. Did you graduate from the University of Pennsylvania?

Mr. Gold: No, I did not. I was able to complete a year and a half, slightly over a year and a half's study.

Mr. Hamilton: At that time you were a full-time student?

Mr. Gold: A full-time student and I had intended to graduate.

Mr. Hamilton: What happened?

Mr. Gold: I ran out of money - rather my father stopped working. This was just at the time the depression was at its worst.

Mr. Hamilton: Let's see. A year and a half would be in '31.

Mr. Gold: '31.

Mr. Hamilton: Is that correct, you quit in June of '31? Or what time of the year did you quit?

Mr. Gold: I left in March of 1932.

Mr. Hamilton: Now those years at the University - did you make any particular friendships among the scholars or among the faculty?

Mr. Gold: Yes, I did. Dr. Harry Alkntzer - **ALKANTZER**
A-L-S-E-N-T-Z-E-R



Mr. Hamilton: What is his position at the University?

Mr. Gold: He is, I believe, professor in one of the chemistry departments. Possibly inorganic chemistry.

Mr. Hamilton: Do you know whether he is still there or not?

Mr. Gold: Yes, he is.

Mr. Hamilton: Did you take courses under him?

Mr. Gold: Yes, I did.

Mr. Hamilton: Did you see him aside from the courses?

Mr. Gold: No, I did not.

Mr. Hamilton: Why do you mention him among your other professors as being outstanding in your mind?

Mr. Gold: He is not the only one. I mention him because he was very kind to me. I had great difficulty in my first year in the University in adjusting myself to the tempo of college studies and he was extremely kind and helped me in every way that he could.

Mr. Hamilton: Did you do any extra-curricular work with him?

Mr. Gold: I did no extra-curricular work with him.

Mr. Hamilton: With anybody else?

Mr. Gold: No, the only extra-curricular activity that I had - I tried out for the cross-country team, the freshman cross-country team.

Mr. Hamilton: Now, during this period in the University did you carry on any work on the outside?

Mr. Gold: None whatever. I had all I could do to keep up with my studies.

Mr. Hamilton: You were going to name some other professors or doctors.

Mr. Gold: Dr. Allen R. Day D-A-Y, and Dr. Claude Deischer D-E-I-S-C-H-E-R.

Mr. Hamilton: Are these three men whom you have mentioned - whom would you expect them to be friendly to you?



Mr. Gold Yes, I would.

Mr. Hamilton Which of these men in your opinion would be the best witness, both from their appearance and from their attitude as you would expect it to be?

Mr. Gold All three would be excellent but from the standpoint of appearance I believe Dr. Day first and Dr. Alsentzer second.

Mr. Hamilton Now, when you finished up at the University, what did you do then?

Mr. Gold I went back to work for the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

Mr. Hamilton And that would be approximately when?

Mr. Gold That was about April of 1932.

Mr. Hamilton And what classification did you have then?

Mr. Gold I had the classification, I believe, then of Laboratory Assistant.

Mr. Hamilton Do you remember your scale of pay?

Mr. Gold I believe it was considerably less due to the wage cuts than it had been originally.

Mr. Hamilton That was during the depression?

Mr. Gold That was during the depression.

Mr. Hamilton How long did you stay at the Pennsylvania Refinery?

Mr. Gold I stayed with the Pennsylvania Refinery until December of 1932 when I was laid off for 8 or 9 months.

Mr. Hamilton Still due to the depression?

Mr. Gold Yes, I was working in the distillery and not directly under Dr. Reich.

Mr. Hamilton When did you transfer to the distillery work?

Mr. Gold Well, when I left the University and returned to the Pennsylvania Sugar Company Dr. Reich could not place me in the "lab". The management was clamoring for him to cut-back in the "lab" force rather than increase it and so he placed me in the distillery.

Mr. Hamilton

What type of work?

Mr. Gold

I worked both in the plant and in the laboratory. Mr. Thomas Ferguson and I were co-workers at that time.

Mr. Hamilton

Was Mr. Ferguson an older man?

Mr. Gold

A much older man than I am.

Mr. Hamilton

Do you know whether he is still with the company?

Mr. Gold

No he isn't. He lives in Southwest Philadelphia and I believe he works as a fireman for one of the -- possibly in the Widener Building.

Mr. Hamilton

Do you know his initials?

Mr. Gold

Thomas -- possibly T.

Mr. Hamilton

Now, can you add anything else to your employment with the Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery up to the time you were laid off?

Mr. Gold

Nothing except for the fact that a good deal of my work was extremely difficult and concerned work actually out in the plant itself.

Mr. Hamilton

You mean physically?

Mr. Gold

Yes, and required a good deal of physical stamina.

Mr. Hamilton

Now, when was it you were laid off?

Mr. Gold

In December of 1932.

Mr. Hamilton

And what was your next employment?

Mr. Gold

My next employment was with the Holbrook Manufacturing Company of Jersey City.

Mr. Hamilton

And how long was that after you had been laid off?

Mr. Gold

This began in possibly late February or 1933 -- just about the time I recall of the bank holiday.

Mr. Hamilton: Yes that's right. President Roosevelt went in in March of 1933. Tell me, what was this concern's business?

Mr. Gold: This concern is an old established firm which makes soaps - principally castile soap and laundry soap.

Mr. Hamilton: Give its full name, will you.

Mr. Gold: The H-O-L-B-R-O-O-K Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Hamilton: And what is its address?

Mr. Gold: It used to be at 18th and Cole Streets in Jersey City, but I don't believe it is in existence now.

Mr. Hamilton: How long did you work with the Holbrook Company?

Mr. Gold: I worked with the Holbrook Company until late September of 1933.

Mr. Hamilton: And what was your classification when you went there?

Mr. Gold: I went there as a chemist.

Mr. Hamilton: And did you keep that capacity all the time you were there?

Mr. Gold: Yes, I was the only chemist and in their employ. I was in complete charge of all of the chemical work in the soap company.

V

Also Fr. 10

Q You were discussing on the previous platter the question of your employment with Holbrook (?) and, as I understand it, you went there in March 1933 and left when?

A I went there in February or March in 1933 and left in September in 1933.

Q What did you do then?

A I then returned to the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. The N.R.A. had just been executed and the laboratory had to lower its hours from 10 a day to 8 hours a day and a 40-hour week, and this necessitated the re-hiring of people who had formerly been employed.

Q What was your capacity there?

A I was employed as a laboratory assistant.

Q And how long did this tour of duty with the Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery keep up?

A This lasted until September 22, 1946, until February of 1946.

Q Just tell me briefly, did you have any advances or changes in your status there?

A Yes, I did. I went successively from laboratory assistant to the rating of lab chemist and then from the rating of chemist to research chemist and then from the rating of research chemist to being in charge of all technical work in the distillery division.

Q What was your salary when you quit there?

A My salary, when I left, the Pennsylvania Sugar Company was in the neighbourhood of \$2 or \$400 dollars per year.

Q Was it on a time basis?

A No, it was not, it was a straight salary basis at that time.

Q When was it that you left there?

A I left there in January 1946.

Q What did you do next?

A Well, frankly, I was stunned.

Q Why did you leave there?

A I left because I was laid off on the winding closing down of the distillery division.

A ~~He contacted him on refer.~~

also Mr. ...

Q You mentioned that you were stunned; you mean by that fact?

A I was not stunned by the closing down of the distillery division; when Mr. Dougherty and I, who worked very closely together, were transferred to the distillery division, we were told at that time that it was the intent of the company to only operate the distillery for a period of time that it was necessary to supply the government with alcohol during the war, and once that was over that they would very likely close it down because it was too small and there was no room for expansion and it was far too small to compete with other distilleries, some of them 20 or 30 times that size.

Q I just wanted to interpose at this moment as a matter of record for your own files that the list of material taken by the F.B.I., which was furnished to me by Joseph Gold, and is dated June 3rd, 1950, has been turned over to Harry for his use. No comment, I just wanted to be sure.

Q It seems to me, when we first talked to you, that you mentioned that you spent two years at Xavier College in Cincinnati. That means means what your tour with the Pennsylvania Sugar Company must have been interrupted at that point?

A Yes, it was.

Q And when was that?

A That was from September of 1938 until June of 1940.

Q And what was your status with the Pennsylvania Sugar Company at that point?

A Vacation leave or absence.

Q Would you like to go into your career at the Xavier College at this point?

A Yes, I would like to do that, and possibly before that I should mention that from the year 1934, about January or February of 1934 until some of 1936, I was a student at the Drexel Institute evening school in the course of chemical engineering and I graduated and obtained a diploma, not a degree, in chemical engineering.

Q Can you tell us more about Drexel and get to Cincinnati?

A Yes; in order to go to Drexel at night, I had to agree to work out the night shift at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, so that my usual schedule was the following: I would leave work at 8:00 or 8:30 in the morning, go home and go to sleep, get up early in the afternoon and go to my studying, getting up at about 2:00 or so in the afternoon, have supper, leave the house about 5:30 or 6:00, go in in to Drexel at 7:00 for classes at 7:00. Classes continued till about 10:15 at night; this would give me just enough time to get home to South

Philadelphia, to get a cup of coffee and then go back to work from 12:00 until 8:00 or 8:30 the following morning.

Q How long were you at Drexel?

A I was at Drexel 2 1/2 years.

Q And you say you got this diploma in chemical engineering?

A In chemical engineering, not chemistry.

Q How did you happen to go to Drexel?

A I went to Drexel because I wanted to continue my education and there were no funds at all for going to school in the daytime. In effect at that time the effects of the depression were still felt and it didn't appear to me as if I would ever be able to go to school in the daytime so Drexel was actually the only one available, the only school available which gave night courses in chemistry at that time.

Q Is it Saint Saviour?

A No, it is Baviour.

Q When did you go to Baviour?

A In September of 1938.

Q I want to jump back, I am sorry; did you form any friendships - you know the type I am talking of - at Drexel?

A Yes, I did; Howard Dalski was one.

Q That is the man you mentioned before?

A Yes.

Q And he was a student?

A Yes.

Q What about the instructors' staff?

A The instructors consisted - the man I remember principally was Doctor Hume.

Q What was he an instructor in?

A He was an instructor in organic chemistry.

Q Do you feel that you were sufficiently close to him so that there were any need to our talking to him or not?

A I don't really know, there was a Dr. Dixon, who was a chemical engineering and to whom I was very close.

Q Anything else about the Drexel experience, that you think you could tell us of?

A Yes, I should note that Dixon is spelled, I believe, DIXON. Both Mr. Dixon and Dr. Hume were employed by the Atlantic Refining Company and, I believe, still are. Dr. Hume has an extremely high position with them.

Q Were these two men also associated with you at the Pennsylvania Company?

A No, they were not; they worked for the Atlantic Refining, the oil refining refinery.

Q Oh, I thought you said they were with the Pennsylvania Sugar Company?

A No, I think - I hope I said "Atlantic Refining".

Mr. B They taught at night?

A They taught at night in addition to their duties during the day.

Q Now let us go on the Saviour; how did you happen to go there?

A I went to Saviour; I must have written to about 14 schools; I fell in love with a girl at that time and I wanted to marry this girl and I felt that I would not be doing a fair thing by her because she seemed to believe that I was actually a full-fledged chemist and I knew that without a college degree that I was not, that I was dependent upon the mercy of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company for my rate and so I thought that the only fair thing to do is to actually get a degree and so I simply applied for a leave of absence and started to write; that is first I wrote actually; I must have written to at least 14 schools, including MIT, Columbia and a dozen others, the University of Cincinnati among them and I was also interested in trying the State College in Haver, Indiana, which is a college where you can go for 6 or 7 weeks and take only 1 or 2 courses during the period and then, if you wish, you can drop out and come back at any time whatever at the beginning of the 6 or 7 week period.

Q How did it happen you went to Saviour?

A I went to Saviour because I applied to the University of Cincinnati, who were extremely uncooperative and wanted me to and wanted me start as a freshman in their 6 or 7-year cooperative course. This cooperative course meant that you worked 6 months and went to school 6 months and I could hardly think of putting in 2 years of college, let alone 6 or 7 years. /putting in.

Q How did you get in touch with Saviour?

A I got in touch with Saviour when I returned from my trip to the University of Cincinnati; I was extremely depressed and let down and told my friend Dougherty all about it and he said: heck, there is a school right out there, why didn't you stop in there and talk to the people at Saviour university; the graduate school is a good school, I hear; so Dougherty in turn got me an introduction to a Father Mc Kee on St. Joseph's College in Philadelphia, who gave me, practically sight unseen, a letter of introduction to the Dean of Saviour University, and I made a trip to Saviour, and I actually went there on the opening day, the classes had started, and they were so friendly and so decent and so cooperative, that I took a tremendous liking to the place. I must mention that one of the reasons that I had so little success is that my curriculum at the 2 schools was very unorthodox; it was a jumble when I got through.

Q What 2 schools?

A The university of Pennsylvania and Bryn Mawr (2)

Q I see.

A These people, the various directors of admissions, wanted to cut my admission credits to shreds, all of which would have resulted in my going to school for a 4 or 5 years period and the only ones who were at all reasonable about that were the big schools such as M.I.T. and Columbia.

Q Now let's get on with the Saviour thing again.

A So I went out to Saviour; I actually flew out, I took a plane out, I didn't have much time allowed me at work and I was so favorably impressed with the school, with the physical set up, with the kindness of the men in charge of the school and with their general air of cooperativeness, that I immediately registered as a student, was accepted and began my studies.

Q That was when?

A That was in September, early September of 1938.

Q And how long did you stay there?

A I stayed there for full two school years, until June of 1940.

Q What did you do in your first summer? Did you stay in Cincinnati?

A I stayed in Cincinnati and took courses of the summer school in English.

Q What type of recognition did you get? did you get a degree of any kind?

Disc Nr. 10

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A Yes, I did: I got a degree of bachelor of science, *summa cum laude*.

Q Then after the experience there, did you go back then to the Pennsylvania Sugar Company?

A Yes, I did.

Q Now I want to go back into that school thing and I'll tell you frankly it would interest me if it gives this catholic (?) aspect of this. Did you have any close friends out there?

A Yes, I did: the Reverend Fred Miller.

Q He was one of the instructors?

A Yes, he was an instructor in chemistry.

Q Did you see enough of him that you are sure that you are impressed on his mind?

A Yes, I am; I believe I was in Father Miller's office consulting the chemical journals more than he was, because he was out teaching. There were several other men.

Q Go right into it.

A Doctor Charles Wheeler.

Q Were these all Catholic fathers?

A Dr. Wheeler is a lay teacher. Father Mahoney, who is in charge of the department of English.

Q Well, now, whom else can you name?

(end of disc Nr. 10)

Disc No. 11

Q This is plate 11. Holmesburg, June 6.
Now, Harry, you were talking about your instructors and relationships with the faculty at Saviour university. Will you go ahead with that?

A Yes; another man was the man in charge of the physics department, Father STACHSCHULTE;

Q Have you named the man who was most prominent in your mind?

A I have named the men who were most prominent in my mind.

Q Will you then give me again, as we did in connection with the instructors at Drexel, — or may be it was the university — the men whom you think might be friendly disposed toward you and would make good witnesses of these 3 or 4 — 1 or 2 names.

A Yes; Father Mahoney in charge of the department of English literature, would probably be the best; the next would be Father Miller and the third would be Doctor Charles Wheeler.

Q What is Father Miller's first name, do you know?

A Fred

Q And do we have the first names and the initials of the others?

A Charles Wheeler and — I do not recall Father Mahoney's first name.

Q He was in what branch an instructor in what?

A He was professor of English literature.

Q Is there anything else about the Saviour period that you want to discuss?

A The only thing that I want to discuss about the Saviour university period is the fact that the somewhat less than 2 years that I spent there were two of the most pleasant of my entire life. Not only were they the most pleasant, but they were the most fruitful from the standpoint of learning and I formed, I gained a completely new concept of life itself, actually.

Q I beg your pardon?

A For life itself.

Q Going back again, we are picking up the Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery.

Mr. B Could I ask a word about that? I gather that at all three institutions — the University of Pennsylvania, at Drexel, and at Saviour, you were primarily concerned in two branches of learning, chemistry and English literature, is that correct?

A: Yes, the two have no direct relationship except that one is a vocation and the other is an avocation.

Q: Did you at any time go into economics or political science or anything of that kind?

A: No, I have always been extremely uninterested; as a matter of fact, it usually bores me.

Q: What does?

A: Economics or political science.

Q: Let's drop this broad question, because we will come to it later. You have not mentioned physics in connection with any of these schools, did you take a course in physics?

A: Yes, I did; I took courses in physics in my sophomore year at the University of Pennsylvania; I took a course in physics at Drexel and I took a course in advanced, in modern physics, so called, under Father Stechschults, at Saviour university.

Q: We will follow that up later. Now when is it that you go back, by what I mean, to the Pennsylvania company?

A: I believe, July 1st, or thereabouts, in 1940.

Q: And, as I understand, you continued with the company until 1946?

A: Until February 1946.

Q: And at that time you lost your position due to the closing down of certain activities?

A: That is right.

Q: Now, in any of these instances, where you have quit the company or sought any other employment you mentioned, was there anything involved with regard to reliability or your conduct or anything of that sort?

A: No, I left voluntarily "Gilt Cratters" because the job at Pennsylvania Sugar was far more attractive and concerned a field in which I was really interested.

Q: Now tell me, there is one period we skipped over; it only lasted a few months, and that is the period with the Holbrook; is there anything in that period within the circumference of our talk today, that you should tell us about?

A: Where actually is the beginning of this whole horrible business began through my working for the Holbrook company.

Q: We will take that up.

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It has no direct relationship to what we are talking about today. They were sorry to see me leave and the only reason that I left Holbrook is that at that time my father was totally unemployed; my brother was still in high school and the 30 dollars a week that I made at the Holbrook Company consisted of all that the family lived on during that period.

What did you do when you left Holbrook?

A That is why I left Holbrook to go back to the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

Q Oh, yes, of course. Now let's see where we are. We are up to the time you left Pennsylvania Sugar refinery in 1946. Is that correct?

A Yes, that is correct.

Mr. B You want to go into his love life?

Q Go ahead, Gus. I am going to ask him about the girl.

Mr. B That is all.

Q You mentioned this girl.

A Yes.

Q You can name her for me, as you see fit.

A I shall.

Q Did you become engaged to her?

A Yes, I did; not to the extent of a ring, which she did not want.

Q What was her name, now?

A Her name was Shirley or Sara; I originally knew her as Sara O'Connell.

Q Does she live in Philadelphia?

A Yes, she does; she is married now.

Q What is her married name?

A I am not certain of her married name, except that it can be obtained from her brother-in-law, Gabriel Green, who operates a firm on Lancaster Avenue called Green's Ring Company.

Q Will your association with her work into any other part of this story as we get it from day to day?

A I don't believe that it will.
Q Is there anything that you think we should know as your attorneys about her or your relationship with her?

A Yes, I will give you a - in fact, I think I would probably better start a little earlier.

Q Go ahead.

A The first girl for whom I ever cared seriously was a little girl called Helen TAVELMAN. She was a little blond girl, she was about 4 feet 10, or less - with long blond hair and that was the first one to whom I was ever attracted; this was in 1933. She always called me her second best boy friend and eventually she married a young man who had considerably more funds than I did, but we have always been good friends.

Q What is her married name?

A Her name is Robins. She is married to a man named Frank Robins.

Q What is he doing?

A He works for the Goldenberg Sundry Company.

Q Now you go on in your own way about your relationship with these girls.

A The next one was a girl called Florence Weiss, and my acquaintance with her was more or less over a period of about a year and just as I was about to become quite serious I discovered that she was running around with other fellows and not in a very nice fashion and so I dropped her.

The next girl was Shirley Oken, who was a friend of Helen Tavelman's and she was actually the one to whom I came the closest to being married. Some time during the period, that I was out at Saviour University, she must have made up her mind that I would never have much money; certainly I would come home broke from Saviour. I got off the B. & O. train with 8 cents in my pocket, in June of 1940, and so she decided to marry another man, a much older man than her, incidentally, who, she thought, would give her at least a sure economic future of some sort.

The next girl was Miss Jean LOOKADAUGH and while I went out with her several times, she was an employee of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and worked under Mr. Dougherty and myself. Still I never gained very much headway with her, probably principally due to the fact, that she was a devout Catholic and I think the thought of an intermarriage was very foreign and strange to her.

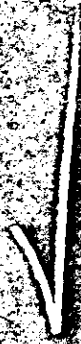
The next girl that I went with was a girl called Marion Murphy, who was a friend of Mrs. Long, the mother of Charles Long, whom I tutored.

I proposed to marrying her and she thought it over for a day or so and then finally turned me down. We took up again about a year later after her mother died and she considered the matter again and finally was decided she just did not care sufficiently for me to marry me and so that affair was finally ended.

The last girl with whom I got very serious, and that is the one with whom I was ~~very~~ really very much in love with. I did not really realize how little I actually cared for the others until I met Mary LANNING and I went with Mary Lanning from October 1949 shortly after I started to work at Philadelphia General Hospital up until February of this past year. I asked Mary to marry me last August and after first agreeing she then thought it over and turned me down. We resumed going together again in the fall of 1949 and just as I was again on the point of asking her to marry me, in February, she very unexpectedly, one evening, when I called, asked to terminate our relationship. This was a tremendous shock to me and may account to a great extent for my touchiness and irritability in the few months before my arrest. I was constantly turning over plans in my mind as to how I could pick up with her again because it seemed to me that she was actually the one girl that I desired the most. Miss Lanning is a Presbyterian and comes from an extremely fine family and is herself a very fine girl. She is a chemist, a biological chemist and was for a time, until July or May of 1949, employed at the Philadelphia General Hospital. She is now employed working for Dr. Simon Cohen in a children's hospital in Philadelphia, doing research work.

Q No, I do not care particularly to probe into this matter, your relationships to these girls were completely normal, were they?

A Yes, they were. As a matter of fact, these girls, all of these girls that I mentioned, I never made any advances to whatever, only understanding that I always had somehow the idea that when I did get married that the first real intimacy, sexual intimacy between us would take place after the performance of the marriage ceremony.





- Q Now one other general question with regard to these things. Do any of them, whom you mentioned, fit into the picture of the persons of this case?
- A Not a single one fits into the picture of the picture painted against me. In fact, I think now that one of the reasons why I was never able to really pursue my suit with the Laning, was as much as I tried to shove them in the back of my head, hanging heavy over my head and I know that once she had agreed to marry me, I would have to tell her about them before she did make up her mind that she would know exactly what sort of person she was marrying.
- Q I thought you said a few minutes ago, that she cut off the relationship?
- A She cut off the relationship, I think, because I don't exactly know why, frankly. I actually think it was just a fit of feminine pique at the moment. I don't really know why because the time that I saw her previous to the day when she cut off the relationship, she was extremely friendly and I seemed to feel closer to her than I had felt at any other time whatever.
- Q Now I want to go back to something we have not taken up at all; when did your mother die?
- A My mother died in September, September 26th, of 1947.
- Q And up to the date of her death, is there any relationship between you or a purely family relationship that you want to tell me about, that you have not covered?
- A No, there is none whatever, except that we were always extremely concerned one about the other. The only time my mother and I got along splendidly - the only time that there were any family differences whatever, were on two occasions: one was in my constant efforts to help people with whom I worked and who often asked me for loans, small sums, and I would give it to them and usually would not be repaid. One such person who can testify to this, to small sums which ran considerably eventually to a considerable amount of money, was Charles ZOLIVAS.
- Q Does he live in Philadelphia?
- A Yes, he does, on Moyamensing Avenue.
- Q What is that episode?
- A Well, Charlie was the father of a very large family, think there must be somewhere of 11 or 12 children, and his pay was always that of a laboratory assistant. He had very little formal education and as a result he was really in dire need of money and I used to lend him money pretty regularly whenever he got into any difficulties whatever.

This may have ranged anywhere from 1 or 2 dollars on to 15 or 20 dollars, and I always made it a point at Christmas time to come down to the Zollnas house and bring presents for the children and to bring some cash for Charlie because I knew that he could always use it at that time. I remember me modeling or repairing some toys or a little steam engine that I once bought for my brother and giving it to one of Charly's boys.

Q Tell me, how long a period of time did that go over?

A That went over almost all the time that I worked for the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

Q Now I want to get on to a matter, in connection with loans that I am fearful we would forget. At the time of the first interview with you, Thursday, June first, you made a statement that you had at no time received any money for your activities with which you are now charged criminally, you had no money for expenses and that you were obliged during these years to borrow money.

A Yes, I did.

Q Let's get that as a permanent matter of record on these matters. Now tell me about your borrowing, where you did it, and the periods that they covered.

A Yes, my borrowing for expenses in connection with the work I did for the Soviets began in 1936, I believe, and consisted in loans made and consisted principally in a series of loans made in my name at the Corn Exchange Bank in Philadelphia. Now, the addresses given may have been: 2540 South Phillips Street, 5032 Bodenut (3) Street, or the address of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company itself, because I was attempting to conceal these loans from my family, which is 1037 North Delaware Avenue. There were also loans, at least 3 loans, personal loans, that I made from Dr. Reich; these were for sums of 50, 100 and 200 dollars. All these were repaid. Dr. Reich may recall them.

Q When you say they were repaid, do you mean Dr. Reich's loans or the loans from the bank as well?

A All the loans, the loans from the bank and the loans from Dr. Reich were repaid; in addition there was a third type of loan which was one of 500 dollars, made to me by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company itself in 1945, I believe, 1944 or 45, and which was in connection with the last phase of my work with Dr. Fuchs, in connection with trips to Santa Fe.

Q Now, getting back to the Zollnas family, wasn't it?

A Zollnas.

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Q Did you loan money to any others?

A I lent money to Mr. Dougherty on various occasions.

Q And can you remember any other men's names?

A There were several others too that worked within that plant, to whom I lent money and it was never returned to me. I cannot recall their names.

Q After your mother died, was there any change in your manner of life in the family?

A Possibly I would better take up the quarrel concerning -

Q Oh, yes

A The first - there were only two causes of disagreement ever between my mother and myself; she never attempted to interfere with any of the girls with whom I ~~was~~ went, regardless whether, as in the case of Shirley Oken, she completely disapproved of her or as, in the case of various gentile girls, with whom I went, that she probably thought that it would be better if I ~~was~~ marry one of my own religion.

She did mention to me that marriage was a difficult enough problem of re-adjustment without having the problem of difference of ~~religions~~ religions in there, but she never made any attempt to interfere. ~~was~~ The two differences were in the matter of my free hand loaning of money to people, to almost anyone, and the second one was my persistence in working for Mr. Broathman in New York. The working for Broathman worried her, because I worked an atrocious schedule of hours - I think, over a two years period my hours in general were of the following nature:
I would be in work at 9 o'clock in the morning -

Mr. B Could I interrupt for a moment? You were in New York for 2 years?

A 3 years.

Mr. B Interrupting your stay at Pennsylvania Sugar?

A At the end of my stay.

Mr. B This was '46 to '48?

A '46 to '48.

Q Will you pick up the Broathman question?

A Yes.

Q We'll pick that up; go ahead; your mother did not like your hours there?

A Yes, she did not like my hours.

I used to work from 8 o'clock to 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning and then would be back at work at 9 at night. Sometimes Broathman would come out and we talked till 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning about the next day's work, and then he would drop me off where I lived, at my rooming house, and I wouldn't even go to bed; I'd turn around and would go to work again because I knew that when I went to bed I would have difficulties in getting out and that continued because of the firm's precarious financial position, continued throughout the two year period that I worked; as a result, on the rare instances, once every few weeks or so and sometimes even less frequently, that I got home, my mother would declare that I would look like a working (walking) dead and I'm likely did, and she was terribly concerned that my health would break completely under the strain. In addition, in 1947, in April or May of 1947, Broathman just ceased to pay me salaries regularly so much so that when I left him he owed me 4000 dollars in salaries and then I was digging into my own savings and into my family's savings for funds to continue working in New York. I always had the great hope that sooner or later we would get funds to establish us on a sound basis and while my mother went along with this for a couple of months, eventually she asked me to stop and I said I would continue, she said; you're not only ruining your health, you're ruining what little money you do have, so that it never entered her mind whether she possibly to the extent, what she thought that I cared more for the people in New York than I did for my immediate family and she always had had hypertension and as the illness advanced a severe hemorrhage she had a brain hemorrhage in September, on September 26th, 1947 and died within a few days of the attack; she was out in the yard hanging out cloth, she fell before she got into the hospital.

Q. You mentioned this Broathman matter - you left the Sugar Refiner Company in 1946?

A. Yes, you talk about your experiences with the Broathman person, the name of the company's business, what you did there; the hours you have given us - but what else in connection with that do you think worthwhile.

Q. Where is the point, however, it would like to bring up with Broathman this into this picture.

A. I don't talk over that as a business matter.

Q. I believe that we can talk over that as a business matter. We became acquainted with Ed. Broathman in 1940, in later, 1940, and I did consulting work for him, mostly for free.

Q. Where did you get acquainted with him?

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Q What concerns this phase of the matter.

A Well, right. You became acquainted with him, where was he living then?

A He was living in New York City.

Q And did he have a business?

A No, he worked for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company.

Q Did you meet him in New York?

A In New York.

Q What did he propose to you on the business angle?

A What he proposed, and that was starting in about 1943, actually, what we would make a wonderful team, with my ability as a chemist; I believe he was buttering me up - and his ability as a design man for mechanical equipment, that we would make a wonderful team and he actually went into business in partnership with several other men in 1942 and later in 1944 went into business for himself, started the firm of A. Brothman and Associates, and eventually in 1946, in May or so, I went to work for Brothman; at that time I had an offer for another job, which was with the Philadelphia Naval Base, was a chemist; I had actually been accepted for the job; it was in chemistry and dealt with research on corrosion proofing in various materials, including guns, destroyers etc. I was a member of the Navy and this was to continue the work of a Naval officer who was leaving the service. I would have been a civil service employee for the Navy, working

Q Was that both parties?

A In the corporation working.

Q We'll go into that on the next platter.

(and on disc No. 12)

Q You were talking about the offer of this position in the Navy yard when he finished the last platter.

A Yes, this was made through Mr. J.H. Bond (P) at the meeting of the American Chemical Society in Atlantic City in 1946, April 1946 or March 1946; the American Chemical Society operates an employment service during their national meetings where employers and prospective employees can get together. I was interviewed by Mr. Bond in Atlantic City and then, at least on 2 occasions, was interviewed by him at the Navy yard, in Philadelphia, and I was accepted for the job.

Q What was that you at this point: was a loyalty check made then?

A I don't know.

Q Do you know of any job you ever had where the loyalty check was made?

A I don't know.

Q Well, then let's go ahead now with the Navy incident.

A Yes, the job appealed to me, it particularly appealed to my mother who knew that the Navy yard did not permit long overtime hours which I was [unclear] whenever I worked and it also appealed to me due to the extremely pleasant place to work, and the problems on which I was to work appeared to be very intriguing. The only difficulty I could actually have accepted the job and would probably have gone to Brothman at all. The only difficulty was that the Federal appropriation for this job had not yet come through. The money had been appropriated, I believe, in Congress, but the Office authorization had not been made, so that Bond recalled me that I would have to wait until July or August possibly of that year for the appointment and I asked him was there any possibility that something could go wrong; he said well, the chances were about 50-50 that it would not go wrong, but he was in no position to give me an absolute guaranty.

Q This was when?

A In April of 1946.

Q Well, right go ahead.

A In May 1946, by now. So at this time I met Mr. Brothman again and he painted an extremely rosy picture for the future in New York City working for him. The particularly interesting part of it was what he claimed that he was in direct touch with Henry Kaiser and that Mr. Kaiser was extremely interested in introducing the plastic automobile body. This plastic to consist of a glass vault or impregnated with phenol formaldehyde and this was to prevent Mr. Kaiser being caught short in any steel shortage which was extremely something interested Mr. Kaiser.

extremely, the possibility of his not obtaining enough steel to keep his automobile factories running. This whole thing looked to me so appetizing, that I finally talked it over with my mother and then with my brother and we agreed that I could give it a try and, if possible, if it should prove on - if it shouldn't prove worth it to be what it intended to be at all, that possibly by that time the job at the Navy yard would open up and I would have that. So under those conditions I went to New York.

Q Did Brothman have an established business at that time?

A Brothman had an established business, which was on the verge of bankruptcy and has been on the verge of bankruptcy ever since it was started. Actually, though I don't know it, he assured me that the firm was never in better financial position than it had ever been when I went up there. The actual conditions, I found out, were that he owed one man \$40,000 dollars and this can be verified by Mr. Bernard PIETL, from whom he borrowed it.

Q What kind of a business was it?

A This was a consulting chemical engineering firm; the purpose of the organization was to develop and to design processes for the chemical industry. On a very large scope, on a scope so large that it seems ludicrous now that so tiny an organization should have thought in such vast terms.

Q How do you spell Brothman's name?

A BROTHMAN

Q And where did he live?

A Mr. Brothman lived in Sunny Side, Long Island.

Q What were his initials?

A Abraham.

Q And what was the name of his business?

A The name of the business was "A. Brothman and Associates". Initial "A".

Q And where was it located?

A It was located at that time, and I believe, at E 32 Street.

Q Both the manufacturing and the offices?

A No, there was no manufacturing end; there was a laboratory located in Elmhurst. This laboratory is located in a building occupied by a firm called the Peacock Roll Leaf Company.

- Q Now will you tell me, that was in the summer of 1945 or
A or 1946.
Q When did you go to New York yourself?
A At the end of May 1946.
Q And where did you establish your residence?
A I lived for a while on 8th Avenue, - I shared a part of a room,
actually, on 8th Avenue.
Q Aside from the broader story, what can you tell me about your
employment there, or the work you did, and then you left, having in
mind that you have already gone into the hours and that angle of it.
A Yes; I was the chief chemist for the firm of A. Brothman and Associates
and as such I was in charge of the laboratory, consisting, at one
time, of as many as 7 or 8 chemists and engineers and I aided in the
development of the following processes:
No. 1: a process for removal of water in trace quantities from
methyl methacrylate; this is prior to the polymerization of methyl
methacrylate, to obtain a material, the clear resin, known as
Lucite or Plexiglass. The removal of the last traces of water was
necessitated by the fact that if the polymerization would be
carried out with traces of water, then a hazy sheet would result.
The second process that I worked on was one for the - concerned a
synthesis of methyl methacrylate - other than the classical route
involving the use of acetone and hydrocyanic acid. This synthesis
comprises the use of calcium carbide and acetone.
Q Was this a genuine business venture, despite other activities?
A Yes, despite the other activities, this was a genuine bona fide
business venture.
Q What were you supposed to get paid there?
A I was supposed to get paid \$200 dollars a year.
Q And, I understand, that when you left the firm owed you 4000?
A 4000.
Q How long did you work there?
A I worked there from May of 1946 until June the 2nd, I believe,
of 1948.
Q Was there anything - leaving out this other element - about that

employment that you should believe that you know of?

A Do you want a description of the processes we worked on?

Q No, I think not. Did you make any associations in New York during this period that would be helpful to you?

A Yes, the only association that I made in New York, that I believe would be helpful to me, would be those with the various people who worked for A. Brothman and Associates, and who are in no wise implicated in the criminal aspects of my activity.

Q Before we go into that, you have in the back of your mind a type of people that I am looking for, now these people, would they be sincerely helpful? I mean, I do not want to go out on a wild goose chase.

A No.

Q Can they testify as to the type of life you led and that sort of thing?

A Yes.

Q All right, let's have the names of some of them.

A Yes; Robert Gerson.

Q What is his address, do you know?

A I do not know except that I believe he is doing graduate work in physics.

Q Where?

A Either Columbia university or New York university.

Q Go ahead.

A Graduate work for his Ph. D. A man by the name of Sholem Silberstein; a man by the name of William Ronall, who lives in the Bronx at New York; a man by the name of Michael Stanton, who operates a firm called the Stanton laboratories, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, though it may now be Jersey City, or New Jersey. This firm was formerly located on Grant's avenue in Manayunk.

Q Again looking at these men from the aspect of what they might testify to and their appearance on the stand and their general reputability, which of those 4 or 5 men would you think might be interviewed with some hope of getting some help?

A I think Robert Gerson and Mr. Stanton.

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Q Now I want to go back to something that is very important, I think, in this case and that we have overlooked altogether. I want to talk to you about the draft. You were of draft age, of course?

A Yes, I was.

Q And you registered for the draft?

A Yes, I did.

Q What board did you register with, do you know?

A Well, my brother can confirm what the board was. I believe in the wallet, that was taken from me, I have my first draft classification 4-F.

Mr. B Would it be draft board No. 65 at 15 Wyoming?

A Yes.

Q You better repeat that address, so that we have it on the record. I think there was some interruption.

Mr. B Draft board No. 65, at 15 Wyoming street.

A That's the one with which I was registered.

Q Now you said that you had a 4-F classification. What did that arise from?

A That -- I was called up for examination in April, on April the 20th, I believe, 1942. I had cleaned up as much of my work as I possibly could at the sugar refinery, said good bye to everyone and went down there in the full anticipation that I would go into the army. Dr. Levitt had assured me that in spite of my hypertension there was nothing wrong with me and so I went fully prepared. As a matter of fact I was wearing a set of bridge work, upper and lower, which had only been delivered to me about 3 or 4 days before I went down for my physical examination and the examining army dentist complimented me on the quality of the work and the fact that the Army would not have to do this work for me. I passed every examination with the one exception, which was my blood pressure, and I was asked twice to return to have my blood pressure checked during this morning; on the occasion of my third return I was asked to sleep on a couch and I did, as I had arisen at a very early hour; I slept for an hour and a half; during this hour and a half my blood pressure rose from 190 over 115 to 195 over 120, after an hour and a half of rest, and that was when they stamped a great big reject.

Q All right.

(end of disc No. 13)

Q This is the continuation of the Holmesburg interview, June 6. Harry, you were just talking about the fact that you had just been rejected and you said you had 3 examinations for your blood pressure, all on the same day that you presented yourself, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Subsequently, were you ever recalled for examination?

A No, I was not.

Q Did you ever offer yourself?

A Yes, I did, on 2 occasions: I went once to the marine recruiting station and again to the Navy recruiting station; they were both in the same place/on 13th street.

Q When was it that you went to the Marine station? do you remember approximately?

A This was some time in 1943.

Q And what happened there?

A Well, they would not even examine me; they asked for my card and when I showed it to them, they wanted to know why I was 4 F and I blurted out: blood pressure, and they would not examine me.

Q Then when did you go to the Navy?

A I then went to the Navy several months afterwards and this time I was a little cleverer, I thought; I told them that I was 4 F, but would they examine me, and they said: why were you 4 F and I said: well, why don't you examine me and the first thing they did was, they put the inflated cuff on my arm; they checked my blood pressure and I don't think they even completed it; they took a quick look and said: get the devil out of here; you are wasting our time.

Q In either of these cases, either with the Marines or with the Navy, did you fill out any applications?

A No, I did not; no, I did not.

Q Well, that was the stand of your trying to get into the service, I take it?

A Yes.

Q Alluding for just a moment to the other activities: they were going on at this time, but did you sincerely want to get into service?

A Yes, I did.

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That is an extremely curious thing, but I carried on my life as normally as I possibly could and the only way that I could carry on these other activities and still remain sane was to simply contemplate a one track mind, so that when I went on those various trips and missions, I devoted myself solely to those; once they were over, I dropped them to such an extent, that there were still around the house the schedules, timetables, and possibly various other data - in other words, once they were all right, I simply put them as far out of my mind as possible and resumed my normal life; I couldn't do this completely successfully, that was impossible.

Q Harry will you in chronological order give us the addresses where you lived and the dates?

A Yes; when we first arrived from Chicago in Philadelphia, I lived in 1915 at 6th and Porter streets, on 6th street. From 1916 to 17 we lived on 2nd street near Porter. From late 1917 to 1931 we lived in the 2600 block of South Phillips street, at 2 addresses: first, I believe, at 2633 South Phillip, and then at 2649, very close to the railroad tracks. From 1931 till April of 1938 we moved to 2540 South Phillips street, which was actually quite a move up socially. From April of 1938 until some time in 1943 or 44 we lived at 5032 Bodemrt (?) street. From 1943 to 1944 we lived at 68, till the present, we lived at 6823 South Kindred street, which is the first home we have ever owned.

Q And now I want to go back to the time you left New York and Brothman. When was it you severed your relationship with that firm?

A Approximately June the 2nd of 1948.

Q What did you do next then?

A I slept for 3 months.

Q Making up?

A Making up; I was exhausted both mentally and physically and used to sleep on the average of 24 hours a day. I did some sporadic looking for work and then finally heard of this one job at the Philadelphia General Hospital, applied to Dr. Wellet Ford

Q To Dr. who?

A Dr. Samuel Dellet; he is the assistant chief of the heart station of the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Q And what was the job?

A The job was that of chemist for the research project on heart disease at the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Q Who was your immediate chief?

A My immediate chief was Dr. Samuel Delle; the man above him is the man in charge of the heart station, Dr. Thomas Mac Millan.

Q And who were your associates in your work?

A My associates were two men: Dr. William Stelzer and Dr. Peter Lazles (?), later on, for the second phase, from July 1949 on to the present, I was associated with the following men: Dr. John Urtsch, Dr. M.D. Phelps, Dr. Daniel Louis, and, for a brief while, Dr. Carl Grolan (?).

Q Were there some laboratory technicians associated with you in that work?

A Yes; the following people knew intimately of my laboratory work: Miss Mary Manning, up until May or June of 1949, Miss Dorothy Bell, who worked for me as my technician, and Dr. John G. Reinhold, who advised me in many cases where I became confused or puzzled.

Q Can you tell me, where those people can be reached during business hours? You told me once, but I forgot.

A Yes; Dr. Stelzer, Dr. Urtsch, Dr. Louis and Dr. Phelps can be reached at Baring 2-1836, extension 233; however, at the end of June Dr. Louis and Dr. Phelps will no longer be there; Dr. Phelps will be in Walmount, West Virginia; Dr. Louis will be in the Philadelphia area, most likely as a physician on the staff of the Jefferson hospital; Dr. Urtsch will be a resident in medicine at the Philadelphia General Hospital; Dr. Reinhold is in charge of the chemistry laboratories for the University of Pennsylvania hospitals; Dr. Seymour Kety, whom I have not yet mentioned, is a professor in the department of medicine, I believe, of the University of Pennsylvania school of graduate of medicine.

Q What is spelled KETY?

A Yes.

Q What is Dr. Mac Millan's position, did you say?

A Dr. Mac Millan is the chief of the heart station at the Philadelphia General Hospital; he is also the former editor of the American Heart Journal and is now the editor of the Heart Journal's successor, the Journal called "Circulation".

Q And Dr. Reinhold is

A He is the chief of the - he is not a medical doctor, as these other

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is a Ph. D., but he is the chief of the laboratory for the University of Pennsylvania Hospital.

Q. His name is spelled REINHOLD?

A. Yes. He is the former chief of the laboratory at Philadelphia General Hospital.

Q. Aside from these individuals, were there any events during the your period at the Philadelphia General or Pennsylvania?

A. Philadelphia General.

Q. At the Philadelphia General, that you should advise us of, you think

A. Only to say this: any number of people, especially those that I have mentioned, can testify to the manner in which I worked on the research project.

Q. And this work continued until you were picked up by the F.B.I.?

A. That work continued until the very evening before I was picked up and even continued to matter I was picked up when I phoned instructions. I was permitted to phone instructions to my technician, Miss Dorothy Bell.

Q. Now tell me something: Your brother mentioned in my talk with him the fact that you had given blood transfusions on 1 or 2 occasions; what were those?

A. The first blood transfusion that I gave was 1935 or 6 and was to the brother of this Frank Kassner; that was before the day of blood banks and was a direct transfusion; the boy had osteomyelitis, a bone infection, and needed large quantities of blood postoperative. I also gave blood transfusions in Cincinnati on several occasions; Dr. Miller may be able to verify this; this was to a girl in the Good Samaritan Hospital, a small girl about 11 or 12 years of age, with burns over a very large area of her body and needed constant blood transfusions to keep her alive.

Q. The Dr. Miller you referred to is the father you mentioned?

A. Yes, Dr. Fred Miller.

Q. Were there any others?

A. I also gave transfusions, while I was at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, on 1 or 2 occasions, but I cannot recall the exact circumstances or dates.

Q. Were they given for blood banks or for direct transfusions?

A. They were given - oh, yes, I recall some of the circumstances now.

I gave to the Red Cross on several occasions, until finally they refused to accept me as a donor, because they got very particular about my high blood pressure and I had several heated arguments at various donor stations and finally I gave up in disgust because they would not accept me any more.

Q How many Red Cross donations did you give?

A At least 2 or 3.

Q Now you have mentioned 1 or 2 cases in connection with the Sugar Refinery Company. Don't you remember their names?

A I can't recall the circumstances.

Q Were they blood transfusions?

A Yes, they were replacement transfusions, in other words, to replace blood that had been given.

Mr. B Your brother mentioned a retired policeman; does that bring anything to your mind?

Q Hasn't he been in an accident, this policeman or something of that sort?

Mr. B That is all I can remember at the moment.

A Retired policeman? I can't recall.

Q Well, we'll get that from him.

A few minutes ago, in connection with -

A I should mention one more thing that I used myself - and this can be verified by Dorothy Bell, Dr. Phelps and Dr. Louis, Dr. Kety - that I used myself unsparingly as a partial donor for blood, human blood, needed in various experimental techniques, trying out various experimental techniques, which we were contemplating.

Q Was that in the laboratory?

A In the laboratory. I did not like the idea of going out into the world and taking people indiscriminately. I regarded myself as a readily available normal, as the medical jargon goes.

Q Let me ask you this - we will get that on the next plate.

Q You were starting to tell me that someone could verify your blood donations or other services in the hospital, I think, when we finished the last platter.

A Yes; particularly Miss Dorothy Bell, Dr. Phelps, Dr. Daniel Louis, Dr. Seymour Kety. I once volunteered for what is called an arterial stick, which is a drawing of blood directly from an artery to settle a disputed point on technique.

Q What happened to that?

A Well, it is a little fussy thing -

Q No, I don't mean the technique; you said you volunteered them; did they decide not to do it?

A Oh yes, they used me; Dr. Kety performed the stick.

Q Was that done more than once?

A That was done just once, though I volunteered for several later stitches, which they refused to do.

Q Now tell me: when you were speaking of the possibility ^{of your working/} in the Navy yard, you mentioned the fact that you belonged to the American Chemical Society; is that correct? How long did you belong to the American Chemical Society?

A Since, I believe, 1931 or very possibly 1932; I believe, 1931.

Q Do you belong to any other scientific or related institutions?

A Yes, I am a member of the Franklin Institute and I am a member of the American Association of Clinical Chemists.

Q Have you written any papers for any of these?

A I presented a talk before the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Association of Clinical Chemists, on October 31st, I believe, of 1949.

Q What was the subject of this talk?

A The subject of the talk was the use of plane photometry in clinical chemistry.

Q Were you active in any of the divisions of these societies?

A Yes, I was in - only, actually - the American Association of Clinical Chemists.

Q Did you have any friendships, or many friendships would be of particular interest to us in connection with our talk today?

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A The man whom I knew the most was Dr. Reinhold; there was also -
Q Oh yes, there was also a Doctor - a Mr. Alexander Keller, who was
in charge of the laboratories of the graduate hospital of the
University of Pennsylvania and whom I helped set up and operate a
photo photometer, and also a Dr. Chandler, who was, I believe,
professor of biochemistry of the medical school of Hahnemann hospital.

Q Was your working acquaintance with these men such as that they would
be familiar with your general knowledge in this field?

A Yes, Dr. Keller certainly would be, and I instructed Dr. Chandler's
technician, a Mr. Barrett.

Q Have we mentioned Dr. Chandler before?

A No, we have not.

Q Who, do you say, he is?

A He is, I believe, professor of biochemistry at the Hahnemann School
of medicine.

Q Oh yes. Are there any other activities in connection with these
societies, that you want to mention?

A No, there are none that I can think of.

Q Could you tell us how long you have belonged to each of them?

A I belonged to the American Chemical Society since 1931. I have been
a member of the Franklin Institute since 1946. It was actually a
member prior to that, but the membership ceased; it was paid by the
Pennsylvania Sugar Company; since 1946 I have paid my own membership
fee, and I have been a member of the American Association of
Clinical Chemists; I was accepted for membership, actually, only
very recently; I don't believe I had time to pay my dues at the
time I was apprehended; I was just going to send them 2 dollars
for a year.

Q Has anybody got anything else in their minds at the moment?

Mr. B I think, we wanted to take up the matter of your interest in music
and possibly sports.

Q Go ahead, this.

A Oh yes, there is just one more point with regard to - I helped very
many people during the period. I was at Philadelphia General; the
technicians in the Como (?) project, particularly a Mrs. Vandernort
and a Caroline - now in the world does she spell her name?

Q What does it sound like?

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A: It's a German sounding name. Oh heck, she would know. I'll think of it. The girl whose first name begins with Caroline, a Miss Kathleen Bear in the nutrition research project, and a number of people who were sent to me from various divisions of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, whom I advised on matters related to plane photometry.

Q: What is that, in plain language?

A: Plane photometry is a device for estimating quantitatively very minute traces of elements which are naturally present in the blood-stream, estimating the exact amounts present; very small deviations from the normal composition of these elements results in either sickness or death, and it is a valuable clinical tool in advising the physician as to further treatment. It is an extremely valuable tool which is only coming to very recent use, since about 1946 or 1947.

Q: Now, Gus, you wanted to develop something; go ahead.

Mr. B: Your brother mentioned that you had an interest in music; along what lines was that?

A: My interest in music began with an interest in the so-called light opera, but quickly transferred itself to an interest in purely classical music; possibly even beyond that I am interested in opera itself; Miss Lanning was very much interested in classical music and I tried to get her interested in opera and I never could do it successfully. To me opera is the fusion of 3 arts in one and when it is well done, each of the arts gains thereby, because you have voice, the oldest known musical instrument, you have music as performed on musical instruments and you have dramatic acting; some, that I admit, sometimes pretty ludicrous, but when the 3 are successfully combined, and even when they are not too completely combined, they form a spectacle which is extremely pleasing and from which you get a great deal of pleasure.

Mr. B: Do you play any instruments yourself?

A: No, I do not; my one regret and one that I have always pestered my mother about was to be enabled to play an instrument; I was once going in '46, just before I was laid off, I was going to take piano lessons and I have always had in the back of my mind, that if I ever got the opportunity, I just loved to play the piano - just to be able to play.

Mr. B: Can you read music, I mean, sufficiently to follow a score?

A: No, I cannot read music sufficiently; that is another thing; as a chemist, as a trained technologist, I always thought that you had to have the basic knowledge before you really could get a perfect appreciation of any subject and therefore I often wanted to be enabled - one of the reasons I have always wanted to take piano lessons was that I would be able to learn to read music

Mr. B Now in the question of sports: have you engaged in sports since your high school days?

A No, I have not; the only effort I made at all was in my freshman year at the University of Pennsylvania, when I tried out for the freshman cross-country team.

Mr. B And I think you said that about your being exhausted and on anything else?

A Yes, I did; I sprained my ankle; I probably would have made the team for there were not too many people out for it, but I sprained my ankle just before one of the team big meets, a few days before they ran in Courtland park, and I had to take it easy for several weeks, so that I actually never could take part in the meet. Also it resulted in my being in the extreme state of exhaustion; I was extremely slender then and it wasn't until 1935 or 6 that I actually began to put on weight.

Mr. B How about your attendance at sports?

A Wherever I possibly could, I attended sporting events.

Mr. B Such as?

A Well, I went to baseball games very regularly; I attended an enormous number of games in the year the A's won the pennant, in 1929, and I could have told you at that time what I had for breakfast and I always read the sports page extremely religiously, and I always knew the standings of the major league teams; I was also very much interested in football, and when I rooted for a team I really rooted for them all the way. I always followed the universities' teams; I was a real rooter; they may recall me at Xavier; I really rooted for the team; I went with the basketball team on a trip to Indiana, Muncy, Ind.; once I even delayed my Christmas vacation so that I could see the team play.

Mr. B Now tell me: that raises something in my mind; we covered it, I think, but I am not certain; what did you do in the summer when you were in Cincinnati?

A The summers that I was in Cincinnati, I went to the summer school operated by Xavier university in English literature; the exact names of the courses were: first, the course in the poetry of John Milton, including Paradise Lost and Paradise Regained, and some of his less extended poems, a complete course in John Milton, and, secondly, a course in the Robert Browning, in which we covered practically everything that Browning ever wrote, which is quite a field.

Disc No. 17

At the conclusion of plate X 20, taken at Hommesburg on June 14, 1950, Harry had made a reference to a loan by a man named Irwin. This occasioned the thought that we should have a special plate given up to matters which were the subject of the initial conference here at the prison and we are putting in for that purpose at this moment. And now, Harry, I want you, even though it is repetition, to give us the names of people or concerns, from which you borrowed money, laying stress as near as you can on the amounts, the dates, the name of the lender and the address. In addition to that I want you to give us the amounts for money which you earned by extracurricular activities, if I can put it that way, for the purpose of carrying on the activities which are the subject of the X plates. Now, do it slowly, and if there is any question about a name, you can spell it out.

On the matter of loans:

1. There were about 10 loans made from the Corn Exchange Bank in Philadelphia, beginning about 1936 or 1937. The loans were made in the name of Harry Gold.

The addresses were:

2540 South Phillit Street;

5032 Boudinot Street;

337 North Delaware Avenue.

This was the address of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and was necessitated by my desire to keep knowledge of these loans from my family.

25823 Kindred Street, your present address.

Many of these loans were made, that is the loans subsequent to 1946, were made to repay debts piled up or accumulated in the previous years from the occasion of my many trips.

By that you mean loans made by other people? You were going to repay those?

That is right.

Well, right, go ahead.

2028 41st Avenue, or 41st Street, Long Island City. This was during my stay at A. Brothman and Associates and was necessitated by my efforts to stay there and keep the firm going.

The Philadelphia General Hospital, 94th and Curis Avenue; this was again necessitated by my attempt to pay back various loans that I had made from people in the past years.

Now these addresses you have given us are all addresses used by you in connection with the Corn Exchange loans?

That is correct.

Personal loans from Dr. Gustav T. Reich. There were 4 that I can recall, but possibly there may have been more. The amounts were \$50 dollars twice, about the year 1940, later in the year 1940; \$100 dollars, somewhere around 1941;

\$200 Dollars in 1942 or '43.

All of these loans have been repaid and all of the loans at the Corn Exchange Bank have been repaid with the exception of the very last one, made in late 1949, I believe, November or December of 1949, and I believe that the payments on this loan are up to date.

Personal loans, 2 of them, from Alexander Irwin; I cannot recall the exact years, except that the second loan, which has not been repaid, was made while I was working for Brothman and was made some time in 1948, in the late winter of 1948, before I left Brothman. A loan of 500 dollars -

Just a moment, Gus.

Mr. B. What is Irwin's address?

Yes; Irwin lives in Camden, N.J. I believe, the phonetic is his wife's name; I believe, the name of the street is Tulip street or possibly some name with a flower in it. He works for the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and a master glassmith and is known either as Bandy or Scotty.

A loan of 500 dollars from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company in late 1944 or early 1945. This was principally in connection with my 2 trips to Santa Fe. This loan has been repaid.

The use of 500 dollars/separation pay from the Pennsylvania Sugar to help us repay loans, this separation pay given to me in February 1946, when I was released from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

Loans from a loan shark, whose name is Caplan, known in the Sugar refinery as Kap. These loans were a number, possibly 5 or 6, or even more and ranged in sums from 50 to 100 or 150 dollars. The point of these loans was that you got them the same day, you asked for them, you got the money, there was no signature or anything exacted, Kap depended on the fact that he could always get you somewhere around the plant.

The second point concerned the fact that the interest on these loans was naturally very high, a 10 or possibly 20 percent, and the loan was repayable within a short period, I believe, 30% of the loan was repayable each week.

300 dollars, approximately 300 dollars, possibly more, earned by working for Otto H. Siebert for the firm of Terry & Siebert in Philadelphia. This was earned on 2 or 3 occasions, on one of which Otto was sick, on another of which he was sick for quite a few months; I believe he had psittacosis - parrot fever, and on another which he took a long earned vacation, his first in many years. He operates a sugar laboratory for Terry and Siebert near Delaware Avenue and Market Walnut Street. I don't remember the exact address, but it is listed in the phone book. Siebert is spelled SIEBERT; Otto H. Siebert, though it may possibly be SIX SIEBERT.

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There is also the sum of about 300 dollars earned from S.B. Interstate Corporation for a survey of their plant in Patterson, N.J. This was approximately in the year 1943.

Q Excuse me; the plant is in Patterson, but where is the Headquarters of the Company?

A I do not know where they are; I believe they are also in Patterson. There was also the sum of about 50 or 75 dollars earned by tutoring Charles Long.

Q And was that money also put to paying your expenses?

A That money was also used for that purpose.

Q Now have we covered this question of extracurricular earnings and the loans now as best you remember?

A As best as I recall, we have covered the question of the extracurricular earnings.

(Silence for about one minute)

Q That's peculiar. While we have this plate on, in interruption of our examination of today, ^{general} there is no matter that neither Mr. Ballard nor I are particularly clear on; we would like to develop for us as best as you can, realizing that practically all the information you give us that what a child would have about his father and mother; we want you to give us the story of your father and your mother again, beginning in Russia, moving on to Switzerland with the activities of your mother in Paris, when they were married and what not, up to the time they came to the U.S.

A My mother was born some time in the 1880, I believe possibly in 1880 herself. In 1880, possibly 1881 in the Ukraine of Russia, the Ukraine area of Russia; she was very precocious as a child - my mother, I would like to say, was the 16th child of 17 children, and she was the first girl, her sister was the second girl. My mother was very - continuing with the matter of her family: My grandfather on my mother's side was a carpenter in the small village in which they lived. My grandmother was, of course, busy with the family. My grandfather was an extremely pious man, from what my mother told me, and even though they very often didn't have enough to eat, for extended periods, my grandfather always had one reply, (a) and that was: "Got wird besuchen", which means "God will provide". Eventually some one or other managed to earn or dig up a little money, and the family was provided for, upon which my grandfather would turn to his sceptical sons and would say: You see, I didn't tell you, God did provide. My grandfather was extremely pious; on the Sabbath, when work is prohibited, he took it literally, and would not even bring his handkerchief with him to the synagogue, since that was construed as "work". But wouldn't spare to hire little

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gentle boys for that purpose. My mother grew up in this pious atmosphere and at a very early age she learned - she was quite precocious - she learned to read and to write Hebrew and Jiddish and Russian. She could not - at the age of, I believe, 14, my mother was giving Hebrew lessons to the children in the village, an unheard of thing at that time. In fact, I believe, at that age, she traveled to larger places, such as Kiev.

(End of disc Nr. 17)

Platter 18, taken at Holmesburg, on June 14th, 1950.

Now, Harry, you were mentioning your mother having gone to Kiev and other larger cities. Now will you tell us something, if you can, about her life there and particularly as to her education or, possibly, her lack of ability to obtain an education under Czaristic Russia.

While my mother was giving lessons, Hebrew lessons in Kiev, she entered one of the so-called higher secondary schools or "Gymnasiums" as they were called and, at ten years, I believe, up to the time she was 17.

Only a very small percentage of Jews, possibly 2 percent, were admitted to the "Gymnasiums": of that 2 percent the wealthier - the sons and daughters of the wealthier Jews, could get somehow their admittance, and a poor child had a very little chance at all. In some manner or other, possibly on account of her extremely high grades, my mother did manage to get into the "Gymnasium" and stayed there, as I said, for about 3 or 4 years; pupils, once they had entered the "Gymnasium"; this would consist of having them go over the ancient version of the Slavic language and in teaching them in always in a restricted manner, of an abstruse manner, only non-utilitarian, but non-cultural subjects; for instance, there would be the study of long dissertations to prove the guilt of the Jews under such - shall I say - undesirable subjects - so as to completely disgust a Jewish pupil with the curriculum.

Did your mother graduate or whatever might be called, from the "Gymnasium"?

Yes, my mother did graduate from the "Gymnasium" and I believe was prepared to enter a higher school but did not have the funds at this time.

Were there the same restrictions on education in the higher schools of Jewish children in the higher schools or did restrictions get even greater as you got higher in your education? Can you answer that?

Yes; the restrictions got even greater as they went higher in the educational scale; for one thing, certain areas of Russia were forbidden to Jews entirely and some of the most desirable universities were located there; for instance, all of Moscow was forbidden to Jews. An effort was usually made in this respect to have converts to the Greek Catholic church, the reigning church in Russia at that time, as a bribe, as it were, toward being permitted to get an education, and many Jews did agree to this.

Let me ask this: she did not go on to a higher institution of learning is that correct?

No, my mother did not.

And that was caused either by the difficulties of the system or lack

of funds or possibly a combination of both?

A Very likely a combination of both, because I know from my mother's insistence on my getting an education that had it been at all feasible, she would not have hesitated or stopped at any of the difficulties. Now there is one more matter that should be brought in here, and that is, first, my mother's connection with the Zionist movement at that time and then my mother's connection with the revolutionary movement in Russia at that time.

Q What was the first movement, you said?

A The Zionist movement.

Q Oh yes, go ahead.

A The cause of my mother's knowledge of Hebrew, the Hebrew language, being able to speak and read it, she saw thus many people who were beginning to organize the Zionist movement, which was in the eighteen nineties. My mother somehow did not take too kindly to the idea of the Zionist movement; it appeared at that time to be too visionary to her, and she went from the Zionist movement into some sort of a Socialist workers' movement and from there to the actual joining of a revolutionary movement.

Q Was your mother actually a worker after she left the "Gymnasium"?

A I believe that my mother worked for a short while, after she left the "Gymnasium". I don't recall where it was; it may have been a bakery, and it may have been a clothing factory, but I rather think it was a bakery. My mother joined what - I don't know the exact name of the movement, but I do know, that on occasions she once told me that she had actually transported bombs ~~xxxxxx~~ dressed as a peasant girl and transported them in a market basket from one place to another. She also told me, that shortly thereafter a young man of whom she was quite fond had given her this task, he was the apparent leader of the movement. She also noted to me that she had not given this task to the girl who was actually his sweetheart, at that time, but had singled out someone else and she told me to beware of the people who led these various revolutionary movements over the world, that sometimes they were not so idealistic as they might have you believe. She always told me that shortly after this incident of the transporting of the bombs that she had been visited by several secret service men, and had been taken to the head of the secret service in Kiev, that he had questioned her and had told her that he knew all about what she had done and that there was no point in her denying, but that they had also made inquiries, and that the chief of the secret service had once known my mother's father, that is my grandfather, and he had told her: well, how would you feel, or how would she feel if he knew what you were doing. You know, he is essentially a very peaceful man and does not believe in violence.

Q Let me ask you at that point one of the general questions: was your mother ever incarcerated?

A No, my mother was never actually put in jail, however she was injured

on one occasion, either subsequent to or prior to the occasion of the carrying of bombs and that occurred in connection with the Cossacks breaking up a parade.

All right, I didn't mean to interfere, I just don't want to take too much time. Now, your mother had worked - she was part of this revolutionary movement and you tell me now, or is appropriate now to tell me something of the meeting with your father and their marriage.

Yes, my mother after this ~~left~~ ^{left} to the idea of studying in Russia and went to Paris, France, to study mechanical dentistry; apparently at that time a growing field. She stayed in Paris for some two years, I believe, up until the time she was about the age of 20 or 21, and when her money ran out she went to Switzerland to work in a cigarette or cigar factory there to gain more funds for return to Paris. It was in Switzerland that my father met my father.

All right now, that is a good place; now let's go back and, I think, we can do it much more briefly; let's trace your father up to that meeting in Switzerland.

My father was born of what amounted to a wealthy Jewish family in Russia. He was in the Ukraine, in a larger town, I believe Katarinoslav, which would be called "Catherinesburg" of Russia. His father was a very well-to-do businessman, either a wholesaler or a retailer in that city; my father had several brothers and several sisters about nowhere near the number that my mother had. My father was sent to school - I don't believe that he had too much difficulty in going to school and was tutored extensively, or taught extensively, in mathematics; he still has a number of mathematical treatises in Russian around the house; and is still fond of mathematics, however, while he was at school, he became infected either through some teachers or some students, with some of the philosophy of the Russian writer Tolstoy. Tolstoy was at that time - had preached the idea of the nobility of labor and how that any man who could look to himself in the eye, the only man who was a man was the man who worked with his hands for his keep and who contributed with his hands toward the welfare of the community and Tolstoy amplified the effect of the nobility of labor; my father believed in this implicitly to the extent that he - that is, affected by his later life to a great extent; at this time he was taken into the Russian army and served in the Russian army for a number of years; eventually, I believe, the term of service was extremely long, some 10 or possibly 15 years and there were at that time even soldiers who were known as "Czar's soldiers", who served terms of 25 years, but my father's term was to be shorter. At the point where he was due to go with the Russian army to Siberia, I believe, that my grandfather, that is, on my father's side, succeeded in bribing him out of the Russian army and in sending him to Switzerland, to study mathematics. When my father got to Switzerland, he, however, refused to go to school. There was a very excellent polytechnic institute at Zurich, but he refused to go there and instead began to work with his hands; he worked for a firm called Benzell.

Q ✓ Do you describe this desire of your father to work with his hands, as you put it, as a part of Tolstoy's teaching of the dignity of labor?

A ✓ Yes, I do, because I am certain that my grandfather still had extensive funds which he ~~sent~~ sent to my father until he discovered that my father was no longer going to school, and had made no intention of going to school. My father at Benzell - I might add, the firm for whom my father worked, he made a stay of all through 8 or 10 years in Switzerland. Some years after my father arrived in Switzerland, my mother came there and they met; they had known each other, but only rarely, and they fell in love and were married.

Q ✓ How long was that before you were born?

A ✓ This was approximately 2 or 3 years before I was born.

Q ✓ One other matter - but we will take it up on the other side of the platter.

(end of disc Nr. 18)

Supplemental platter No. 19. Holmesburg, June 14th, 1950.

Q Harry, you just stated that your father and mother were married in Switzerland. Now, for the record: I don't think we've ever had the exact date or place of your birth.

A I was born in a hospital in Bern, Switzerland, on December

the family actually lived in a suburb of Bern. Bern is spelled BERN, I believe, called Bingbach (?)

Q What was that date again?

A December 11, 1914

Q At Bern?

A At Bern.

Q Is there anything else in connection with your mother's life abroad and your father's too, as far as that is concerned, that we should supplement here, so that we could finish this matter?

A Yes. My father worked for the firm of Dentell, as I have said, for about 8 or 10 years and then it became apparent, as it must have to many Swiss boys, that the future in Switzerland for one who was born poor was extremely dismal; if anything,

you would be able to wind up as an old man, even

Q I want to interject a question there: you had mentioned previously, that your father's income from Russia was cut off, when he quit the mathematical school in Switzerland. What happened about that, you know?

A Shortly thereafter my grandfather on my mother's side, as a result over his worry and sorrow over the death of several sons in the Russian - Japanese war,

the money that was left was distributed among the heirs with only a very small sum going to my father.

Q All right. Now is there anything else about the Swiss life?

A My mother during

the time, when I was born, worked in a cigarette or cigar factory. They then decided that the future was very dismal in Switzerland as lovely a country as it is and that we would go to the United States; this we did, and we arrived here about July 1914. I would like to make one more observation: and that is, what my mother at the time that the Germans visited Bern

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Handwritten notes in the left margin, including "my mother" and "my father".

... was treated in a very nice fashion by the
at the end of which she got up and announced to the multitude:
"Man kann"

which means roughly that one can very well be satisfied by the
circumstances or the surroundings; however, my mother always used
this as a derisive comment to indicate that some people had it
much better than others.

Now, I don't want to prolong this; we must get on with the other.
Can you tell me anything more, that would throw any light on
the philosophy of your mother's life, revolutionary, or toward
people, or toward communists, or what not.
Take your time at it.

My mother, I believe, started out as a complete idealist; however,
the realities of living in a family consisting of some 17 children
would

particularly when there is very little money.
My mother, I believe, was essentially religious. However, as many
Jewish people are, she ~~was not of the extreme of some of their holier~~
~~men for instance~~ she recalled the

who are religious, she still did not mind a little joke at the
expense of some of the holier men; for instance, she recalled

the story of my uncle SHMULA who is still alive and is

about 90 years old now; on one occasion, there was no rabbi in
the village, and when one of their other sons was being married,
Shmula had to invite a rabbi to the village, and when the man
came, my uncle Shmula had gathered a number of frogs from the
neighbouring pond and he put them in the bed where the rabbi was
to sleep; I believe that he was actually banished from the house
for this.

Can you distinguish this revolutionary tendency, if I may call it
thus - you know what I mean - of your mother was between the
of people and the form of government?

Yes; I well, I actually am not quite clear, but I believe what
is intended here is the fact that under a Czar, and particularly,
my mother did not think that the injustices in Czarist Russia
were so much due to the Czar himself as to the many people who
surrounded him, the various members of the nobility, and particularly
the various members of the Greek Catholic church, and who continually
caused him to give for their's inciting the military and the
boos, acks against the Jews of Russia.

I think that we have probably exhausted this unless you have some
specific data that you want to insert this time.

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I would like to say that my mother was, as I said, a very idealistic
 turn of mind and communicated this to me. Not at least in the
 following sense: that I should never, at least initially, act
 harshly toward anyone, that I should always try to give them all
 possible benefit of the doubt, no matter how the appearance is, Black
 against another person might be; that there may be
 circumstances and that always were possible that I was to try
 to be as kind and gentle toward my fellow men as it was possible
 to be. She tried to temper this with a good deal of realism
 in telling me that I had to beware of many people who would
 tend to take unjust advantage of a person who was too kind-
 hearted and generous in this world, and she used many instances
 from her own experience to bolster this view.

Q. Thus, do you have got anything?
 A. Well, I guess that's that.

(End of Disc Nr. 19)

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To Be Returned Yes ()
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159, 584, 5c, 76, 159, 584, 1w

159, 160, 1w, 3k, 43, c5, 114, w1, 584

60, w1, 322, 5c, 160, 161, 1w, 425

951, c5

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{A} + \sqrt{B} - A_2 \alpha_4}{\sqrt{C} (\alpha \approx 1.86^{-10})}$$

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